





## HEARD HEALY HISS.

Lieut. Daniels the Possessor of a Wonderful Ear.

## Familiar Incidents of Yesterday's Investigation.

Robert Gillespie Arrested for the Plant Murder—Board of Agriculture Reports—Mrs. Storke's Appeal.

(By Associated Press Wire)

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 1.—The Healy investigation spun out today like a skein of yarn.

The board turned its attention the first thing in the afternoon to the charges made by Lieut. Daniels that Capt. Healy had been under the influence of liquor while at sea off Cherokees Island on June 5, 6 and 7.

On the 26th of June, Daniels testified, while the Bear was at Dutch Harbor, Capt. Healy had previously insulted all his officers in the cabin before Mr. Gray, the agent of the Alaska Commercial Company. He was positive that his superior officer was drunk on that occasion.

While the lieutenant was giving this testimony he was sitting within a couple of feet of Capt. Healy and about the same distance from Barclay Henley, one of the attorneys for the accused. For about the tenth time he had repeated his opinion that his superior officer was drunk when he varied the pace which followed by jumping to his feet and loudly calling upon the court to protect him from insult.

"I ask the court," he exclaimed, "to protect me from the insults of this Bear. I have been hissing 'Harr' at me through his teeth. I can't stand it any longer."

This statement threw the court into commotion. Everybody looked at everybody else and wondered what it was all about. Nobody seemed to know what to do except Capt. Healy who promptly denied that he at any time hissed "Harr" at me through his teeth. I can't stand it any longer."

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 1.—Joseph Schneider, a well-known and well-doing contractor and builder, committed suicide tonight in the cellar of his residence by hanging. He left no message explaining his reason for wanting to die.

paid by the county at the sanction of the board. Irregularities are pointed out in the conduct of nearly all county offices. The county administration is wholly Republican, while a majority of the grand jury members are Populists.

## Indians at the Phoenix Carnival.

PHOENIX, (Ariz.) Feb. 1.—Col. J. Roe Young, agent of the Maricopa and Pima Indian Reservation, is in the city making arrangements for an encampment on the outskirts of Phoenix during the carnival week of several hundred of his wards. They are to be entertained by a Cavalry committee and in return will aid in the celebration by sham battles, races, dances and other exhibitions. Contrasted with them will be evolutions of pupils from the Indian school near the city who have been drilled to a high degree of excellence in the white man's ways.

## WILL Dismiss Mrs. Storke's Appeal.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 1.—Notice was filed in the Supreme Court today that on Monday C. A. Storke's counsel would move to dismiss the appeal taken by Ida A. Storke from the judgment of the Superior Court that Mrs. Barbara decrook divorce to Storke one year ago. The motion will be made on the ground that as Mrs. Storke has accepted the alimony granted by the court she is estopped from an appeal and that she has moved in the lower court to vacate the judgment appealed from and that the court by an order has attempted to set aside the judgment.

## Rain and an Advance Agent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 1.—Lord and Lady Sholto Douglas have abandoned their theatrical tour throughout the State and returned to this city. The Lord attributes the failure of the trip to heavy rains and the fact that his advance agent left him at an inopportune time. Douglass says he is pleased with the show business, however, and will soon start on another tour.

## Nevada's Governor Improving.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 1.—Gov. Jones of Nevada, who has been sick with cancer in this city for almost three months, has partially recovered to the surprise of his physicians. Arrangements are being made to remove him to Carson City in a special car, to avoid an absence from Nevada because of the legal limit of ninety days.

## A Contractor's Last Undertaking.

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 1.—Joseph Schneider, a well-known and well-doing contractor and builder, committed suicide tonight in the cellar of his residence by hanging. He left no message explaining his reason for wanting to die.

## SPORTING RECORDS.

## A RACE OF AVOIRDUPOIS.

## FAT MEN STRUGGLE THROUGH MUD IN REMARKABLE TIME.

The English Press and the Duravren Fiasco—Two Notable Races at Bay District—Choyinski Has an Abscess—A One-sided Fight—Athletic Contests.

## (By Associated Press Wire)

OAKLAND, Feb. 1.—An original go-as-you-please fat man's race ended at San José yesterday. The contestants were Otto Street, A. B. Swanson and J. Heney, known as "Fat Jack." All are Oakland restaurateurs, and all weigh between 180 and 220 pounds.

The affair was the result of an argument between the three men as to their ability to cover the distance between Oakland and San José in remarkable time under the present condition of the roads. The contests were arranged on Saturday night and the race started at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. Stevenson weighed in at 180 pounds, and was backed by G. Broderick for \$10; Street entered at 200 pounds, and was backed by A. Stevenson, and Heney, who weighed 220 pounds, was backed by Rube Seebeck.

The men left Oakland at 1 o'clock yesterday morning on an electric train that turns in at Elmhurst. From there it was "go-as-you-please," through the mud and sand, a distance of forty-five miles. From the result it will be seen that they kept within hailing distance all the way, and arrived at San José yesterday in the following order: Otto Street, 1:35 o'clock; Swanson, 1:42; Heney, 1:48 o'clock.

## ATHLETIC CONTESTS.

The New Jersey Clubmen Meet at Madison Square Garden.

(By Associated Press Wire)

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 1.—The State Board of Agriculture held its annual meeting today, with the following members present: President Chase, Directors Cox, Boggs, Matthews, Flickinger, DuLong, Terry, Mackay and Land.

The annual report to the Governor, enclosing a variety of subjects relating to the cause of agriculture, with many practical suggestions therein was read and approved. The results of the year were quite satisfactory to the board, having shown a reduction of over \$7,000,000 in indebtedness.

Horst Frederick Cox, member of the Finance Committee, submitted the report of Expert Flinn for the three fiscal years past, reporting a thorough examination of all books and accounts of the society, and kept by the secretary, and found them correct. During the entire three years' business, amounting to over \$300,000, the errors amounted to \$14,60 in the secretary's favor.

The Governor was an attentive listener during part of the meeting and assumed the responsibility of the cooperation in making the practical recommendations which had been proposed. All machinery is to be run by electricity.

Joseph Calra Simpson was appointed proxy for the California State Board of Agriculture at the meeting of the National Agricultural Association to be held in the city of New York on February 12.

The board decided to postpone organization for the current year until Gov. Budd had selected his appointees to fill certain vacancies occurring upon this date.

## POWER OF THE PRESS.

Editor Duncan McPherson Punishes an Expert and is Acquitted.

SANTA CRUZ, Feb. 1.—Duncan McPherson, editor of the Sentinel, was promptly acquitted this morning in the Justice's Court of the charge of disturbing the peace. He conducted his own case.

J. L. Wright, the expert appointed by the grand jury, took exceptions to the criticism of his report made by the Sentinel and usedville language to McPherson on the stand last Wednesday, following it up by striking at him. Although Wright is a powerful man and an ex-under-sheriff, McPherson struck Wright in return several blows in the face. Wright grabbed hold of the editor's coat-tail, the editor keeping up his punches until Wright fell to the street, with McPherson on top. While McPherson was pummeling him they were separated.

Wright was summoned as a witness this morning, but could not be found, the Constable reporting that he had gone fishing.

## Reflection on His Character.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 1.—Levi C. Black of San Jose is in trouble with the postal authorities. A few days ago a package came to H. H. Jones, the custom-house broker, and out of which was stamped "From collector's department." The letter contained a bill, and Jones thinks it was a reflection on his character to have his alleged debts made public. Consequently he has made a complaint to the post-office inspectors, and they have decided to prosecute Black under a section of the Federal law, which makes it a crime to send anything through the mails which reflects on a person's character.

Fresno County Officers Scored.

FRESNO, Feb. 1.—The grand jury, after being in session fifty-one days, filed a final report. The report is very voluminous and reviews every public office in the county. The Board of Supervisors comes in for a severe searching, for it is lessened in conducting county fairs. The grand jury recommends that suits be instituted to recover overcharges in many large bills

\$27,000 for this horse as a two-year-old, but the horse has manifested a disposition to sulk and yesterday was the first time he crossed the wire in front and this incidentally proved his last.

New Moon and Logan were the only favorites to win today, outsiders coming to the front in every other event with the exception of the first race, which went to a second choice. The weather was cloudy and the track sloppy. The attendance was very large.

Five and a half furlooms: Mt. McGregor II won; Coleman second; La Mascota third; time 1:31.

Seven furlooms, inside course: Declination won; Modesto second; Vernon third; time 1:38.

Eight and a sixteenth: Rancho del Paso stakes: Imp. Star Ruby won; Instigator second; Bright Phoebe third; time 1:52.

Two miles, hurdle, Flood stakes: Cleo won; Montalvo second; St. Brandon third; time 3:55.

Five and a half furlooms: New Moon won; Belle of St. Paul second; Miss Rose third; time 1:14.

Six and a half furlooms: Logan won; Moderco second; Peter the Second third; time 1:24.

Five and a half furlooms: Middleton-won; Uncertainty second; Talbot Clinton third; time 1:34.

## DUNRAVEN SHOULD APOLOGIZE.

One English Paper Impressed with the Americans' Fairness.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—(By Atlantic Cable.) The St. James Gazette says: "The report of the New York Yacht Club committee makes it clear; firstly, that a very serious accusation was brought by Lord Dunraven on the filmless possible evidence; secondly, the New York Club has given His Imperial Highness a severe lesson in self-restraint and good manners. Lord Dunraven—in referring to his charge, produced only impressions and guesswork. If the accusation of unfair running was investigated by the Yacht Club and found to have no better origin, we doubt if the club would consider itself bound by the mild word 'mistake.'

The St. James Gazette concluded: "Lord Dunraven owes it to himself as a gentleman to apologize to those who have accused him of injustice." The Globe heads a somewhat sarcastic article: "Lord Dunraven Justified," and adds: "The committee would have done better to flatly refuse to prosecute an inquiry which their action made a strong case for."

In regard to the evidence, the Globe says: "It is a little unfortunate that so much cutting-up and transferring of lead on the Defender and Hattie Palmer should be going on at the time. The Duke of Marlborough, however, met the question squarely and the necessity which compelled Hirschhoff to withdraw his valuable assistance from the Committee of Inquiry after being informed that he would be cross-examined on the following Monday. The trial for him is to be held on the 10th instant, and the defense falls upon the shoulders of the original committee, which appears about as busineslike a body as one could meet. Unless they show themselves capable of bringing some small modicum of order into the international contest, we earnestly trust that no yachtswoman will challenge again."

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "We hope the incident will close international contests between England and America. Later there may be some ill-feeling that it would almost be a matter of regret that they should continue. We are told that Yale intends to row to the Prince of Wales' birthday, and that the crew of the boat will be the best in the world. The Duke of Marlborough, however, met the question squarely and the necessity which compelled Hirschhoff to withdraw his valuable assistance from the Committee of Inquiry after being informed that he would be cross-examined on the following Monday. The trial for him is to be held on the 10th instant, and the defense falls upon the shoulders of the original committee, which appears about as busineslike a body as one could meet. Unless they show themselves capable of bringing some small modicum of order into the international contest, we earnestly trust that no yachtswoman will challenge again."

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**CIRCULATION.**

**Sworn Weekly Statement of the Circulation of the Los Angeles Times.**

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES, SS.

Personal is affirmed before me, H. G. OTIS, president and general manager of the Times-Mirror Company, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the daily average circulation of the Los Angeles reports of the office show that the bona fide editions of The Times for each day of the week ended February 1, 1896, were as follows:

Sunday..... 23,250  
Monday..... 18,800  
Tuesday..... 17,050  
Wednesday..... 17,050  
Thursday..... 17,250  
Friday..... 17,250  
Saturday..... 17,820  
Total for the week..... 126,140  
Average for the week..... 18,020

H. G. OTIS,  
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of February, 1896.

J. C. OLIVER,  
Notary Public in and for Los Angeles County, State of California.

NOTE.—THE TIMES is a seven-day paper. The above aggregate, viz., 126,140 copies, issued by us during the seven days of the week, is based upon the basis of a six-day evening paper, give a daily average circulation for each week-day of 21,024 copies.

**THE TIMES is the only Los Angeles paper which has regularly published sworn statements of its circulation, both gross and net, weekly, monthly and yearly, during the past several years. Advertisers have the right to know the NET CIRCULATION of the medium which seeks their business, and this THE TIMES gives them correctly, from time to time.**

THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

**LINERS.**

One cent a word for each insertion.

**SPECIAL NOTICES—****REAL ESTATE FIRMS**

W. P. HOLMES & CO.,

W. P. Holmes has recently associated with him in copartnership in the real estate business Charles A. Long, formerly of Duluth, Minn., who has an introduction to the business men of Los Angeles. He is an old resident, and was for years with the Southern Pacific Railroad, and now managers his own business. The other member of the new firm, Mr. Long, has had nearly 20 years' experience in Chicago and Duluth.

The new firm is known as Wm. P. Holmes & Co., and has a large list of the choicest properties in Los Angeles, and the best and most interesting owners of desirable realty to call and list their holdings. Those intending to locate in Los Angeles, or those who are interested in buying or selling business property, are requested to remember our number, 107 S. Broadway, W. P. BOB-SHILL & CO.

**COUNTRY HOTELS—TAKEN NOTICE!**

We desire to call the attention of all people who in any manner employ or require help that though we have been in business in this city but a short time, we have established a reputation for furnishing only the best of help. We desire to extend our trade to the country hotels and ranches, and will be pleased to furnish information to what we are doing. Give us a trial order; our telephone is 1421 long distance, and from suburban areas you can get direct communication with our office.

PACIFIC INDUSTRIAL BUREAU,  
FORRESTER & CO.

301 W. First. Tel. 1124.

Mrs. FREDERICK LANG, LATE VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE KODAK CO. & Neuer Co.,

has recently associated with him in the business in Southern California and well-known throughout Southern California as the producer of their embossed and artistic prints, derived from the work of the late Lambeth Co. With new and up-to-date facilities, they will be able to meet the wants of those desirous of anything artistic and unique. They are in a position to furnish the best work for Mr. Lang the reputation he has for PRINTING THAT ATTRACTS. Y.M.C.A. Building, Broad- way, Los Angeles.

A CELEBRATED BEAUTY DOCTOR WHO

will be in Los Angeles a short time, will teach ladies how to massage and beautify their own faces, and will also furnish facial exercises and electricity; will also furnish "hem" with batteries and all appliances at very nominal prices. Address BOX 65, 12th and Spring.

**NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION—**

Notice is hereby given that the firm of Wieber & Dromgold has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. All business is to be transacted by R. W. Dromgold.

OTTO F. WIEBER.  
R. W. DROMGOLD.

DECORATIVE ARTIST (A FIRST-CLASS

fresco painter) will paint murals, windows, lower landscapes and designing, uses steady position; best references: experience in plain painting. And further inquiry to Mrs. MARY R. STOWE, 2515 5th Ave., New York, N. Y.

PRIVATE FAMILIES INTENDING GIVING

luncheon, dinner or reception parties and wishing first-class waiters, will find a reliable agency in DR. WHITEHILL, 1194 S. Spring st., Los Angeles.

EXPERT CYCLOCLE REPAIRING AT THE

lowest prices; punctures repaired. ROBERT J. H. PARKER, CO., 317 Temple st.

T. H. REYNOLDS, CONTRACTOR, ESTIMATOR, engaged on construction, engineering, leveling lots, etc. 336 S. BROADWAY.

BUSINESS CARDS, \$1 PER 1000; OTHER printing in proportion. PACIFIC PRINTING PLANT, 201 Broad- way. Tel. 1400. 2

IF YOU WANT A HIGH-GAIN, IN ANY kind of business, call MRS. SAMSON & CO., 212 W. First, Los Angeles. 2

EXPERT CYCLOCLE REPAIRING AT THE

lowest prices; punctures repaired. ROBERT J. H. PARKER, CO., 317 Temple st.

ARE YOU SUFFERING FROM RHEUMATISM? A permanent cure guaranteed to all so afflicted. Call 754 S. OLIVE.

SPECIAL SALE ON MONDAY OF IMPORTED

paintings and fancy goods; just received. 316 W. THIRD ST.

BOOKS OF ALL KINDS AND IN ALL LAN-

GUES. Books sold. E. GINN, 31 S. Main, near Third.

FINE OPPORTUNITY FOR PUPILS DE-

siring lessons in music. Address M. BOX 277.

CHICKEN SHOOTING EVERY SATURDAY

night at SMITH'S GALLERY, Downey, Cal.

ALL AGENTS HANDLING PROPERTY. 1249

ST. to, please take it off their book.

DRINK CORONADO WATER, PUREST ON

earth. W. L. HEDDON, 114 W. First.

IRON WORKS—BAKER IRON WORKS, 500

to 906 BUENA VISTA ST.,





## LINERS

## FOR SALE—Houses.

**FOR SALE—WE HAVE SEVERAL GOOD** homes very cheap for ready money or on terms; terms and set aside for cash carry and balance monthly. **TYLER & VAN WIE,** 203 S. Broadway, 8

**FOR SALE—\$600: THE HANDSOMEST** b-room house, all modern; 12 rooms at all; most every convenience; on S. First st., Jefferson; come and let me show you this property. **J. M. TAYLOR & CO.**, 102 Broadway.

**FOR SALE—\$100: A HANDSOME** residence; 12 rooms on Adams; at all; most modern improvements; large corner lot, 250 feet deep, ornamented with choice shrubbery and flowers. **J. C. OLIVER & CO.**, 256 S. Broadway.

**FOR SALE—\$800: THE HOUSES** in this city; one of the best bargains in this city; on Olive st., within walking distance. Call if you want a good thing; easy credit. **REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE**, 224 S. Broadway.

**FOR SALE—\$800: 8-ROOM HOUSE AND BATH,** all comfortable; gas fixtures and gas shaker, range and kitchen fixtures; marble work; yards; between Main st. and Grand ave.; convenient to large school, 206 W. 31st st.

**FOR SALE—\$100: NEAR ADAMS ST.** on electric car line; fruit, shrubbery, barn and water, with 8-room cottage, only \$300; this is beautiful; and a good investment. **W. M. F. BOYNTON & CO.**, 201 S. Broadway.

**FOR SALE—\$1000: 10-ROOM HOUSE AND BATH,** all comfortable; gas fixtures and gas shaker, range and kitchen fixtures; marble work; yards; between Main st. and Grand ave.; convenient to large school, 206 W. 31st st.

**FOR SALE—\$100: NEW 8-ROOM COLONIAL** house, all modern; 8 rooms; 12 foot ceiling; complete. Address **J. Box 172**, TIMES OFFICE.

**FOR SALE—\$800: 1/4 CASH, BALANCE TO** suit; 6-room house, on Thirteenth-second st.; street graded; two car lines; great bar; kitchen, etc.; good location; a home. **L. W. MITCHELL**, 228 S. Broadway.

**FOR SALE—\$200: HANDSOME COTTAGE**, 7 rooms, finely decorated, cor 12th and Union; new electric car, sofa, chair, carpet, etc. Address **J. Box 173**, TIMES OFFICE.

**FOR SALE—\$800: 1/4 CASH, BALANCE TO** suit; 6-room house, on Thirteenth-second st.; street graded; two car lines; great bar; kitchen, etc.; good location; a home. **L. W. MITCHELL**, 228 S. Broadway.

**FOR SALE—\$200: WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO** offer for sale a business corner on Broadway covering an area of about 12,000 square feet for \$30,000, partly on mortgage at low rate; also have a building on the corner which will make it a very high percentage of return. We invite inspection of the property by anyone who is interested in the sale, purchase and profitable investment. **WELLS & ECKERNS**, 328 S. Broadway.

**FOR SALE—\$100: NEAT COTTAGE** on E. Eighth st., near Central; 8 rooms; 1/4 cash, 1/4 per month; no interest. **F. B. LEE**, 140 S. Broadway.

**FOR SALE—\$100: MAKE US AN OFFER ON NO.** 400 Commercial st.; 10 foot front and running right up to Dunsmuir st.; good in rear; 10 rooms; for persons; and for small sum the other front could be made to produce double the amount; owner wants to sell and we wish an offer. **CLARK & BRYAN**, 177 W. Third st.

**FOR SALE—\$100: OR RENT: 2 ACRES, RIGHT** in the heart of the manufacturing center of the city, bounded by 2 transverses, 1st and 2nd, and 1st and 2nd; for any kind of factory or warehouse purposes; will sell or rent for term of years at reasonable figure. **CLARK & BRYAN**, 177 W. Third st.

**FOR SALE—\$100: 6-ROOM HOUSE, BATH, ETC.** on 1st and 2nd; well graded and winded; at least your own price; going away; must sell. **CITRON, ROWLAND AND PACIFIC AVE.** extension of W. Sixteenth st.

**FOR SALE—\$100: NOTICE** to all persons in houses and lots in all parts of the city; to buy, sell or exchange a property of any kind go to **BEN WHITE**, 221 W. First st.

**FOR SALE—\$100: DANIEL HUME, NEW COTTAGE**, 8 rooms, half bath, etc.; good and complete, range and carpets; 21st st., near Grand ave.; only \$2500. **W. G. SHAW**, 232 S. Broadway.

**FOR SALE—\$100: 6000 CASH, BAL. 1/2 PER** month; a large, hand-finished cottage or Jefferson st., 1 block of University car line; must be sold this week. **G. W. CONNELL**, 112 S. Broadway.

**FOR SALE—\$600: BEAUTIFUL MODERN** house, 9 rooms; new; cor. lot in S. Bonnie Brae; decorated in water colors; this is a genuine bargain. **BRADSHAW BROS.**, 147 S. Broadway.

**FOR SALE—\$100: A NICE LITTLE 3-ROOM** house, barn, chicken-house, city line, 1st, 30th st., fenced; nice assoried fruit, flowers, trees; **FLETCHER**, and **THOMAS**, 203 S. Broadway.

**FOR SALE—\$100: NEARLY NEW 9-ROOM** house on 3. Home st., all modern improvements; large lot; cement walks; sewer, etc. **PRICE GARDINER & BRONSON**, 200 S. Broadway.

**FOR SALE—\$100: 6-ROOM HOUSE AND 8-ROOM** house; 8 rooms; flowers and water; 1/2 room; 1st and 2nd; good; monthly; part cash or cash. **MEAD & COHRS**, 116 S. Broadway.

**FOR SALE—\$100: 6-ROOM HOUSE ON INSTALLMENTS** in all parts of the city; cash payments \$100 and up; balance monthly. **S. SMITH & O'BRIEN**, 227 W. Second st.

**FOR SALE—\$100: BRAND-NEW MODERN HOUSE**, 8 rooms; basement; large lot; 1st and 2nd; good neighborhood; only \$400. **W. M. F. BOYNTON & CO.**, 107 S. Broadway.

**FOR SALE—I HAVE SEVERAL BEAUTIFUL** homes for sale; everything new and clean; including 4-room, 5-room, 8-room, 10-room, 12-room, etc.; a bargain if taken this week. **E. A. MILLER**, 227 W. First st.

**FOR SALE—\$100: 3-ROOM HOUSE, BARN,** lot 50x150, bearing fruit and berries, near cable car; \$150 cash, balance on a month. **T. W. T. RICHARDS**, 102 S. Broadway.

**FOR SALE—\$100: 6-ROOM DWELLING-HOUSE,** COR. 23d and Grand ave.; all modern improvements; barn, etc.; a bargain if taken this week. **APPLY 101/2 N. MAIN ST.** room 6.

**FOR SALE—\$100: ONE OF THE FINEST** rooming-houses in the city; good location; for terms and price address **K. Box 165**, TIMES OFFICE.

**FOR SALE—\$100: 6-ROOM COTTAGE**, large lot near electric cars; \$200 cash, balance on a month. **W. M. RUDOLPH**, 112 S. Broadway.

**FOR SALE—\$100: 6-ROOM HOUSE,** barn, lot 50x150, near electric cars. **E. McLEAN**, E. St., Pico Heights.

**FOR SALE—\$100: NEAT 4-ROOM HOUSE,** just finished; new; lot; good and improved; on electric cars; a bargain. **J. MCLEAN**, E. St., Pico Heights.

**FOR SALE—I WILL BUILD 6-ROOMED** house, back, pantry, closets, porch, complete \$700; cash free. Address **J. Box 184**, TIMES OFFICE.

**FOR SALE—\$100: NICE NEW COTTAGE**, 5 rooms, on clean side of street; Boyle Heights; 1/2 room; 1/2 month. **W. M. RUDOLPH**, 213 W. First st.

**FOR SALE—\$100: 23-ROOM LODGING-HOUSE;** best location in city; must be sold on account of family. **JOHN L. PAVKOVICH**, 230 W. First st.

**FOR SALE—\$100: \$200 CASH, BAL. 1/2 PER** month; no interest; will beat next little home. **140 E. EIGHTH ST.** G. W. CONNELL, 112 Broadway.

**FOR SALE—\$100: 2-STORY 6-ROOM HOUSE** between the Artesia and Woolfolk tract; for \$1750; very easy terms. **L. H. MITCHELL**, 136 S. Broadway.

**FOR SALE—\$100: SMALL HOUSE AND LOT,** Boyle Heights; town site; Woolfolk tract; very easy terms. **G. W. CONNELL**, 112 S. Broadway.

**FOR SALE—\$100: COTTAGE, 5 ROOMS, LARGE** lot; price \$350; \$50 cash, balance monthly. **A. L. AUSTIN & CO.**, S. E. cor. Second and Broadway.

**FOR SALE—\$100: VERY FINE HOME IN HAR-** per tract; for \$1500; also one on Figueras for \$800. **L. H. MITCHELL**, 136 S. Broadway.

**FOR SALE—\$100: FINE PLATE, BROAD-** way. Room 2, Temple.

## FOR SALE—

Houses.

**FOR SALE—NEW 7-ROOM COTTAGE ON** Trenton st., close in, fine neighborhood; 1100 ft. L. H. MITCHELL, 136 S. Broadway.

**FOR SALE—\$100: CASH TAKES** 4-ROOM house; hard finish; good location; lawn etc.; easy terms. Address **P. O. Box 335**.

**FOR SALE—\$250: PROPERTY CLOSE IN,** new building; income 12 per cent net. Address **K. Box 71**, TIMES OFFICE.

**FOR SALE—\$100: NEW 5-ROOM COTTAGE ON** Spring st., close in; good bargain. Address **K. Box 45**, TIMES OFFICE.

**FOR SALE—TWO LARGE LOTS AND 4-** room cottage, in southwest; \$700, \$100 down. Inquire at 204 Spring st.

**FOR SALE—\$100: CHICAGO COTTAGE OF 4** rooms; new; lot; Miss Ave. for \$1500. **L. H. MITCHELL**, 136 S. Broadway.

**FOR SALE—BLOCK FLATS PAYING 12** per cent net; good location; \$350. Address **K. Box 5**, TIMES OFFICE.

**FOR SALE—NEW 5-ROOM COTTAGE ON** Spring st., close in; new; good; \$300. Address **K. Box 19**, TIMES OFFICE.

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## LINERS.

## FOR EXCHANGE—Real Estate.

\$2500—30 acres choice land with water, 1/4 mile from depot at Vineyard; no incurrence; want house in city. 2

\$1500—16 acres very fine land, 20 rods from depot, Vineland, with water, for house in city; this is clear. 2

\$1000—10 acres, 1 mile from depot at Vineyard, 20 rods in bearing fruit; good water right; want house in city; will sell to trade for grocery store here or in good out-side town. 2

NEISWENDER & LOCHART, 233 W. First st.

FOR EXCHANGE—STOCK RANCH IN COLORADO, 880 acres, rented for 5 years, to exchange for 100 acres, 1/2 mile from town, 1/2 mile from depot at Vineyard; will assume or pay cash difference. WALTER E. BROWN, 206 W. Third st. 2

FOR EXCHANGE—\$2500; 7-ROOM HOUSE on 23d st., good barn, nice grounds; will exchange equity, \$2000; for country property. WALTER E. BROWN, 206 W. Third st. 2

FOR EXCHANGE—RESIDENCE ON OH-  
ange st., modern, fine, \$5000; for large 15-  
to 15-room house, near car line, suitable for  
dwelling, with all modern conveniences. Con-  
dition or trade, may differ, up to \$8000  
or \$10,000. MOORE & PARSONS, S. E. Cor-  
ner Second and Broadway. 2

FOR EXCHANGE—NOTICE.

—DEN. WHITE, —

Sells and exchanges properties of every de-  
scription. Call or send exchange apply to  
his office, 221 W. First st.

FOR EXCHANGE—\$4000; FINE 8-ACRE  
walnut ranch, River; 5-room house; good  
barn; all kinds of fruit for family; 1/2 acre  
meadow, softbed; 500 ft. from town; will  
take house 5 or 6 rooms in Los Angeles for  
part. MOORE & PARSONS, S. E. Cor-  
ner Second and Broadway. 2

FOR EXCHANGE—10 ACRES OF VINE-  
yard, citrus, lemon or olive, land with  
water, in San Gabriel Valley; will take  
Los Angeles or good eastern city prop-  
erty, will sell on long time. For map  
or particulars call on NORTON & KEN-  
NEDY. 2

FOR EXCHANGE—\$2000; 4-ROOM HOUSE,  
1/2 acre, elegant home, clear; for residence  
in Denver, Colo.; good, Chicago, Salt Lake,  
San Francisco or Oakland. 2

2 CARR & MYERS, 450 S. Spring.

FOR EXCHANGE—85 ACRES LA CALIFORNIA;  
4-room house, 2 acres fruits; fine, healthy  
location; will trade for 10 or 12 room  
house, will pay cash difference. J. M. TAYLOR &  
CO., 102 Broadway. 2

FOR EXCHANGE—15 ACRES IN WASH-  
INGTON, fine black soil, best of wheat land;  
price \$4000; want South River; land  
Water Co. stock. L. H. MITCHELL, 136 S. Broad-  
way. 2

FOR EXCHANGE—EQUITY IN 40-ACRE  
improved ranch 1 1/2 miles from city limits;  
will take vacant lots home, lot or 1/2  
merchandise. C. H. GIRLDSTONE, 233 W. First.  
2

FOR EXCHANGE—OR SALE, SPLENDID  
9-room house in southwest; also a good in-  
come property in 188th Street, Los An-  
geles. FREDERICK, 188th Street st.

FOR SALE—A NICELY IMPROVED RANCH  
with good buildings, for a lodging-house or  
second-hand store; this is fine place. Ad-  
dress Box 321, 23rd Street. 2

FOR EXCHANGE—GOOD SANTA MONICA  
residence, well located, to exchange for  
Los Angeles. A. L. AUSTIN & CO.,  
S. E. cor. Second and Broadway. 2

FOR EXCHANGE—2 1/2 ACRES LAND; S-  
tand, with water rights; will trade for  
ranch near Orange. See J. M. TAYLOR &  
CO., 102 Broadway. 2

FOR EXCHANGE—\$1000—NOT IN PO-  
SITION, rented for \$4 per month; want lodg-  
ing-house in city; SIEGMAN & CO., room 321, 23rd  
Street. 2

FOR EXCHANGE—13 ACRES IMPROVED RANCH  
in Pomona, a fine home; want alfalfa ranch  
or general property for equity. J. M.  
TAYLOR & CO., 102 Broadway. 2

FOR EXCHANGE—A 5-STORY FRAME  
dwelling and barn; lot 50x100 on 12th st.,  
for vacant lot, close in; value \$3000. G. H.  
GIRLDSTONE, 233 W. First. 2

FOR EXCHANGE—ACRES LAND, FREE  
and clear, for a house and lot in  
city; will pay cash difference. J. M. TAYLOR &  
CO., 102 Broadway. 2

FOR EXCHANGE—\$5000 COUNTRY STOCK  
of shoes, want clothing for good clear real  
estate. Describe your property. Address  
Box 47, 21st Street. 2

FOR EXCHANGE—A FAMILY HOME; HOEL  
well located and doing good business; want  
rental property. Address K. box 21, 21st  
Street. 2

FOR EXCHANGE—80 ACRES NEAR SANTA  
Ana; house, barn, fenced, flowing well;  
mortgage \$2500; price \$5000. J. C. WILL-  
MOM, 101 1/2 S. Broadway. 2

FOR EXCHANGE—COUNTRY FOR CITY  
and for country; California for eastern  
and eastern for California. E. C. CRIBB &  
CO., 127 W. Second st. 2

FOR EXCHANGE—ON FOR SALE; CHOICE  
of choice Florida land, house and lot in  
city; will pay cash difference. P. A. STAN-  
TON, 105 S. Broadway. 2

FOR EXCHANGE—HALF A SECTION FOOT-  
HILL, San Jacinto; equity \$15,000; price  
\$6000; want clear title. Box 512. 2

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, PRODUCING  
oil wells; will exchange for vacant city lots  
in Los Angeles. A. L. AUSTIN & CO., S. E. cor. Second  
and Broadway. 2

FOR EXCHANGE—FOR OTHER prop-  
erty, or sell clean, pleasant new furniture  
of an 8-room lodging-house; cottage to rent.  
Inquire S. E. Hill. 2

FOR EXCHANGE—GOOD FARM, 100 ACRES,  
good land, ranch or something for home in  
California. Answer to D. HALLO-  
RAN, Arusa, Calif. 2

FOR EXCHANGE—100 WORTH OF GOOD  
usable merchandise; want city or country  
real estate. EXCHANGE, 234 S. Broadway. 2

FOR EXCHANGE—INCOME PROPERTY,  
Wheat Creek, Cal., near Oakland, for  
southern property. J. C. WILLMOM, 101 1/2 S.  
Broadway. 2

FOR EXCHANGE—INCOME CHICAGO, NE-  
braska and Kansas property for Los Angeles;  
will assume. SMITH BROS., 16 S. Broad-  
way. 2

FOR EXCHANGE—FINE 10-ACRE RANCH  
and all other property; want in city; value  
\$8000. C. H. ALFORD CO., 117 S. Broad-  
way. 2

FOR EXCHANGE—SPECIAL BARGAINS IN  
eastern property for California property. A.  
L. AUSTIN & CO., S. E. cor. Second and  
Broadway. 2

FOR EXCHANGE—LOVELY 8-ROOM  
house, 1/2 city; want eastern city, WEST-  
ERN LAND AND LOAN CO., 230 S.  
Spring st. 2

FOR EXCHANGE—LOT OR HOUSE  
and lot to take lot in San Francisco  
as part payment. Address K. box 85, TIMES  
OFFICE. 2

FOR EXCHANGE—WILL TRADE EQUITY  
in 1/2 acre near Los Angeles for Antelope  
valley land. Address J. box 84, TIMES OFFICE. 2

FOR EXCHANGE—HOUSE 2 STORIES 6  
rooms, 2 lots, Dallas, Or., clear, for city  
equity. J. C. WILLMOM, 101 1/2 S. Broad-  
way. 2

FOR EXCHANGE—CLEAR LOTS IN CHI-  
cago for house and lot in Los Angeles; value  
\$8000. C. H. ALFORD CO., 117 S. Broad-  
way. 2

FOR EXCHANGE—LODGING-HOUSE of 16  
rooms on Broadway, worth \$10,000 real  
estate. L. H. MITCHELL, 136 S. Broadway. 2

FOR EXCHANGE—PROPERTY IN THE  
East for a California home. Call or ad-  
dress J. N. GREGORY, 144 S. Spring st. 2

## FOR EXCHANGE—Real Estate.

FOR EXCHANGE—30,000 ORANGE AND  
lemon trees for cash, or exchange for  
real estate. DENNIS, Monroe. 2

FOR EXCHANGE—CARPENTER WILL  
build your house and take lot in part pay.  
Address J. box 85, TIMES OFFICE. 2

FOR EXCHANGE—SOUTHWEST; HOUSE 5  
rooms, 1/2 acre, lot, mortgage, \$1000, 101 1/2 S.  
Broadway. 2

FOR EXCHANGE—15 ACRES FINE LAND,  
Yakima, Wash., for southern equity. J. C.  
WILLMOM, 101 1/2 S. Broadway. 2

FOR EXCHANGE—INCOME EASTERN FOR  
CITY; want in city; want in city; will  
trade for grocery store here or in good out-  
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FOR EXCHANGE—GOOD 5-room house with 2 lots, 50x  
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FOR





**FLOODED WITH GAS.**

**Life and Property Endangered by Careless Workmen.**  
Workmen putting in a gas engine in a printing office, No. 228 West First street, left the pipes in such a leaky condition when they quit work yesterday evening that the gas escaped in such volume as to fill not only the first-story room in which the leak was located, but it permeated the entire building. Lodgers in the upper rooms were compelled to open doors and windows in order to avoid asphyxiation, and they were in great trepidation lest an explosion would occur. The fire department responded early in the evening, and Assistant Fire Chief Smith worked several hours trying to find some representatives of the Los Angeles Lighting Company who would turn off the gas, but all in vain. Not a single gas official or employee could be found who could handle the machinery. Chief Moore and Assistant Chief Smith remained at the gas-flooded building till midnight in the hope of finding some means to shut off the gas, but were not successful. Police Officer Long, on the recommendation of Chief Moore, woke up such lodgers as were interested and warned them of their danger.

After midnight an employe of the lighting company showed up, and with the aid of Officer Long who forced open the door of the printing office, closed the leak.

**WAS IT JACKSON?**

An Unknown Mexican Badly Cut Near the Plaza Church.

About 11:30 o'clock last night Officer Harris found an unknown Mexican lying in a pool of blood outside of a saloon, near the old Mission Church on the Plaza. The wounded man, in company with a vaquero named Daniel Mendez and another, had been drinking in the saloon referred to. On leaving it they were accosted by several negroes who asked them to set up the drinks. The Mexicans refused. A fight ensued, in which Mendez was stabbed through a window and two terrible gashes inflicted on the other Mexican's forehead, by a sharp weapon. He fell senseless to the ground, and the negroes walked off. A crowd gathered, and in a few minutes a half-witted negro known as Peter Jackson, ran up and mingled with the spectators. In the meantime, the negroes disposed of his weapon. Officer Harris inquired who had done the cutting, and Mendez, pointing to Jackson, exclaimed: "There is the man." On being searched a knife, whisky, and a graduated badge were found on him. Dr. Bryant sewed up the wounds of the injured man, but he was not sufficiently recovered to give his name, which is unknown to the others.

**KAM TOY.**

Commissioner Van Dyke Says She May Remain.

Kam Toy may remain in America. It is two weeks now since Chinese Inspector Putnam arrested the tiny doll of a woman because she could not produce a certificate. For those two weeks she has been in the County Jail in company with Good Sam, a second Chinese woman who is to be examined on the same count. But now Kam Toy has been released, and her owner has taken her back to her life of shame.

Kam Toy has no certificate when arrested, but her attorney, Messrs. Marble and Phibbs of Los Angeles and Riordan of San Francisco, produced a special certificate and proved that she had been brought into the country under a special act of Congress suspending the contract law and China's exemption acts. The case of people brought into the United States to people the foreign villages in the Atlanta Cotton Exposition.

**East Side Notes.**

Mr. Simmons won the Chronicle's \$100 prize for guessing the nearest number of babies born in California Christmas day. His guess was fifty-eight girls and fifty-five boys, but the returns showed fifty-eight girls and fifty-four boys.

The Plymouth Club is gaining in membership.

Revival services are in progress at the Christian Church. Rev. Mr. Keith, the regular pastor, conducts the entire service.

Mrs. Peterson, Mrs. Ferguson, Mrs. Simmons are on the sick list.

Clyde Mitchell has returned temporarily from Hedgehog Ranch. Miss Kate Mitchell is visiting at San Jacinto.

Mrs. George Adams has gone to Cuacamonga on a visit.

C. A. House is building a dwelling on Kurtz street. W. A. Shumway is building one on Pasadena avenue.

Seeley Field, graduate of Yale, visited Nathan Cole Jr., and Rev. George E. Dye last week.

Rev. George E. Dye's theme for Sunday night will be "The Palsied Hand, the Helping Hand and the Saving Hand."

**Settlement of Estates.**

A correspondent writes The Times to ask if it is true that "according to the laws of California, the estate of any person who dies in this State cannot be legally settled, and the property distributed among the heirs, without the assistance of a regular lawyer acting as attorney, and if this is so, what is the reason that the business may not be done by any responsible person, as in the Eastern States?" There is no law to prevent any person settling the estate of a deceased friend or relative, but the probate laws in this State are so much more cumbersome than in the East, that it is generally found more advantageous to avoid complications by employing an attorney. There are many reasons for the absorption of property settled by the public administrator. Depreciation in the value of real estate makes it difficult to determine on there are claims against the estate which require litigation. Many expensive complications are apt to arise in the settlement of an estate.

**Cutting Affray Pedro.**

Sheriff Burr yesterday evening received a telephone message from San Pedro informing him that a cutting affray had occurred there between several drunken sailors, one of whom received injuries that would probably prove fatal. When word of the cutting had escaped, but all the officers at that place were out looking for him. The telephone and telegraph offices at San Pedro were closed after 7 o'clock, no particulars of the affair could be obtained.

**Felt Off a Car.**

Mr. Miller of No. 524 West Twenty-first street, narrowly escaped a "violent death" last evening. He fell from an outward-bound University car, on Washington street, near Flower, and had barely time to collect his scattered possessions before the car drove out and out of the path of a second electric car, running close behind the one from which he fell. The cars were delayed for some time, owing to the anxiety of the conductors to ascertain the extent of Mr. Miller's injuries. He was finally assisted home.

**A Card.**

Mr. Frank Neubauer wishes to announce that he has secured the services of Dr. Samuel Zuckerman, an orthopedist, a graduate of Bellevue Hospital, New York. Dr. Zuckerman successfully treats all ailments of the feet without pain, and she can be consulted by men and gentlemen at the branch toilet parlor of the Imperial Hair Bazaar, 210 South Broadway.

**What Active, Intelligent and Thinking Men and Women Have to Say of Us.**

In connection with the above we desire to present to the public again certain testimonials that have already ap-

**GREAT EVENT IN HISTORY****OPENING OF THE LOS ANGELES POULTRY SHOW.**

**The Record's Feathers Are Puffed—Curious Pugilistic Antics of a Journalistic Bantam—Frantic Appeal to Its Big Brothers for Help—How a Self-deluded Newspaper Champions the Cause of the "Regular" Physicians—Reply by the Flowery Kingdom Herb Remedy Company.**

A few days ago we had occasion to give the little Record, the bantam among the newspapers of Los Angeles, some extensive advertising among its contemporaries and the public in general. This little would-be newspaper was thus brought more prominently before the public than ever before, but instead of being grateful to us, as it should be, for free advertising, it came out, on the 22d inst., with another remarkable combination of meadycacy, vituperation, insolence and vapid threatenings. One would think from reading this that this amateur sheet was as well posted as it claims to be, that many white people go to China every year to receive medical treatment. This fact is usually kept a secret by those most interested for fear of incurring ridicule on the part of less-informed. But it is none the less a fact, and it speaks volumes in favor of Chinese medicine. The Record continues:

"Foo Yuen was run out of Redlands and San Bernardino, so Health Officer Hinkle states." This is another falsehood. We left Redlands for the sole and simple reason that we desired a wider field of operations. We have in that beautiful city many warm friends, persons who have become our friends because they received benefit from us. They have been unwavering in their support and are as ready as we are to resent the unfounded insinuations of malicious maligners like the Record. Dr. Foo was arrested in San Bernardino some six weeks ago, but the case was dismissed upon demurrer to the complaint. We left Redlands for the sole and simple reason that we desired a wider field of operations. We have in that beautiful city many warm friends, persons who have become our friends because they received benefit from us. They have been unwavering in their support and are as ready as we are to resent the unfounded insinuations of malicious maligners like the Record. 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ADVERTISE!  
The more one tries  
To do without,  
The more one flies  
Back to the motto  
Advertise!

(Printers' Ink)

Court of California has entered into partnership with the law firm of Wells & Lee, known as the firm of Wells, Works & Lee. At Good Will Lodge the Odd Fellows of this city presented Phil Royar, the secretary of the City Relief Committee, with an elegant past grand's collar. The address was made by J. A. Hall, and he eulogized Mrs. Royar for the work she had done for the committee for the last four years.

The new firm of Fleishman, Loeb & Co., succeeding the German Fruit Company, is composed of Adolph Fleishman and Adrien Loeb. Mr. Fleishman is the nephew of H. V. Hollenbeck, who has been connected for years with the Los Angeles Savings Bank, and Mr. Loeb has been vice-president of the German Fruit Company.

A. H. Breed and W. F. Kroll, two Oaklanders, who recently visited this section, made a trip to Mt. Lowe, the elevators, and their experiences are graphically told by the first named in a letter printed in the Oakland Times. When those Northern Californians get up in a mountain and look over Southern California's wonders they cannot help following their wonder-appreciation.

A deputation of the Episcopalian Church will deliver the address to men at Y.M.C.A. Hall this afternoon. At the regular monthly meeting of the King's Daughters yesterday, an appeal was made for the American Red Cross. So few were present to contribute to the cause that an appeal is made to the members of the order. All King's Daughters are requested to give their offering to the treasurer of the order, Mrs. Bender, at No. 212 South Broadway, at once, that the purse may be such as shall become the order.

#### PERSONALS.

E. A. Cutler of San Jacinto is at the Nadeau. R. J. Duncan of Yuma is at the Hollenbeck Hotel.

M. M. Atwater of Redlands came in to town yesterday.

F. W. Green of San Bernardino came to town yesterday.

T. Arnold of San Francisco arrived at the Nadeau yesterday.

Bryon S. Rosenblatt of San Francisco is at the Hollenbeck.

Mrs. Caroline Anderson of New York city is stopping in the city.

G. L. Merrill and wife of Syracuse, N.Y., are at the Westminster.

Miss Chevalier and Rex were in town yesterday.

William H. Hall, Jr., and H. M. Hall are two of the New Yorkers at the Westminster Hotel.

C. W. Batch and wife of La Fayette, Ind., arrived at Hotel Nadeau last evening.

Charles A. Morse and E. Lincoln of Cambridge, Mass., are staying at the Westminster Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar M. Gottschall are two of the Ohio tourists most recently arrived.

E. Jacobs and wife of St. Louis are two of the tourists who have recently arrived at the Nadeau.

Mrs. L. M. Kimball and Miss Belmont arrived at the Westminster yesterday from Washington, D. C.

E. S. Churchill, Mrs. Churchill, Miss L. Churchill and Miss G. Thompson are partly Native Cal. people at the Westminster Hotel.

Mrs. W. M. Zeller, Miss Gregg and Miss Perkins of Hueneum and Charles Perkins of Cleveland, O., arrived at Hotel Westminster yesterday.

Dr. F. B. Joes of Chicago and wife are in the city, staying at Bellevue Terrace. They are accompanied by their daughter, Miss Ethel Chittick, also of Chicago.

Maj. George Easton and wife came down from San Francisco yesterday and put up at the Westminster. Maj. Easton is a member of the firm of Easton, Eldridge & Co.

E. H. Brooks and wife, Grand Rapids, Mich.; E. P. Phillips and wife, Dixon, Ill.; T. F. McAvoy and wife, Chicago, are among the arrivals at the Bancroft, No. 727 South Broadway.

W. F. Fadden, Philadelphia, Pa.; A. H. Gain, Chicago; A. J. Tyndall, London, Eng.; A. M. Parker, Volcano, Fla.; L. M. Loyd, Berkeley, J. M. Lynn, Greenwich, Tenn., are at the Ramona.

J. D. Lynch, the former proprietor of the Los Angeles Herald, returned yesterday from the North where he has been for the past two months. During his absence Mr. Lynch has visited many of the northern and central parts of the State.

#### LUD ZOBEL,

The Wonder Millinery.

219 S. Spring St.

#### JOE POHEIM

THE TAILOR



Having finished stock-taking, begs to inform his numerous customers that he will commence his usual half-yearly Clearance Sale. The balance of his winter suitings and trouserings at greatly reduced prices. The goods will be made up in our usual artistic manner with best trimmings, etc.

The Largest Merchant Tailoring Establishment in Los Angeles.

JOE POHEIM, The Tailor,

143 S. Spring St.

J. F. HENDERSON, Mgr. Bryson Block.

What is 4 Worms?

What is

## F. MARION CRAWFORD.

## A CHAT ABOUT HIM, HIS WORK AND HIS OBSERVATIONS AMONG THE TURKS.

A New View of the Armenian Question—Something About the Turks and the Kurds—Is the Sultan an Armenian?—How Marion Crawford Writes Novels—He Talks of His Characters—Morality in Novels and the Difference Between French and English Schools.

A Curious Novel Censorship Proposed—What Crawford Thinks of Zola—His Ideas of America as a Field for the Novelist—He Talks of the Great American Novel, Tells Where it Will Come from and Describes What Kind of a Novel Lincoln Might Have Written.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, 1896.—One of the best novels ever written about Constantinople as it is today is "Paul Patooff," by F. Marion Crawford. I read the story during my stay in Turkey, a few years ago, and have reviewed it since the Sultan has been having trouble with the Armenians. I had just finished the second reading, when I met his author here in Washington, and had a most interesting chat with him about Turkish matters. Mr. Crawford has spent months in Constantinople. During this time he was very close to many of the leading Turkish officials, and had a good chance to study their civilization. He has traveled over most parts of Asia Minor, and has been

of their property. You must remember that the Armenians are the merchants of that part of the country. They do all the business, and they often get the better of the bargain with the unsophisticated Kurds."

THE TURKS AND THEIR RELIGION

"How did you find the Turks?"

"They are in many ways a very decent people," replied Mr. Crawford. "I assure you I would rather trade with a Turk or a Jew in any part of the east than with a Christian. I have the highest respect for Christianity, but the Christians of the east are not like us. The business men among them are, to a large extent, set off sharply so much so that the word Oriental Christian in the minds of eastern travelers

of Constantinople, are they very religious?"

"You do not get a good idea of the Turks from the people of Constantinople," replied Mr. Crawford. "That city is made up of a mixture of races. The Turks in the country often have more birds and fair faces. They are more like the Persians than like the people of the other nations of the Levant."

"As for the Sultan," continued Mr. Crawford, "he is not a Turk—at least people thought so in the minds of many who have seen him. He is supposed by some to be of Armenian birth, and he has been nicknamed the 'Armenian Coachman,' from a story that his real father was not the Sultan, but an Armenian who drove one of the coaches which were owned by the horses that took their outing. Of course this nickname is not uttered above a whisper in Constantinople. It would not be safe. Every one, however, has heard the story and the features of the Sultan add some force to it. He looks more like an Armenian than a Turk."

"It may be that he wishes to give the lie to the story by the persecution of the Armenians," said I.

"I don't know about that," replied Mr. Crawford. "He would probably like to stand well with his subjects. He is said to be much in fear of assassination, and he seldom goes out of his palace except on his way to the mosque near by, at which he prays every Friday. I have been told that he sometimes gets up at night and goes to a mosque near by to another mosque, to stand guard to another examining their revolver to see if they are properly loaded."

HOW MARION CRAWFORD WRITES NOVELS.

Here is the conversation turned to "Paul Patooff" and Mr. Crawford surprised me by saying that its wonderful descriptions were penned from memory in Italy after he left Constantinople and not from notes taken on the ground. He has a phenomenal power of calling up the details of things he has seen. He photographs them, as it were, on the sensitive plates of his brain and develops the negatives as they are needed for his work. I asked him a number of questions as to how he wrote his novels, referring to an interview which I had some time ago with Frank Stockton, and Mr. Stockton said that he thought out a story in his mind from beginning to end, plot, conversation and all, before he put his pen to paper. Mr. Crawford replied:

"My method of working is somewhat the same, though I do not go as far as the writing of novels, as far as conversation. I know how the story is to end, however, before it begins, and the hardest work of the novel is generally done when I begin to write. I first study out the plot and outline, the chapters and situations, often sitting for a day at my desk with my pen in hand and accomplishing practically nothing. I make the outline as complete as possible, writing out the heads of the chapters, arranging the climaxes and constructing, in short, a skeleton of the novel. I then begin to write and work along steadily as far as can, according to my schedule, until the book is completed. Of course, I have sometimes to change from the first outline, but not much."

"Have you regular habits of work?"

"Not particularly so," replied Mr. Crawford. "I never work all the time. I rise very early, have a cup of coffee, and write steadily along until lunch time. Then, after a slight rest, I write on until dinner. I find that I do some of my best work when I write rapidly, and after outlining the novel, I wish to push my work as far as possible until it is completed."

HIS CHARACTERS ARE ALIVE AND THEY TALK.

"How about the conversations in your stories, Mr. Crawford; do you remember the good things you hear, or does the conversation come to you in the natural development of your characters?"

"The individuality of my characters is of the greatest importance to me in my writing," replied Mr. Crawford. "I take no notes of anything, but I know my characters. They are real persons to me when I am writing about them, and I actually hear them talking in my ears as I write. If they were not real to me I could not tell their story, nor make them talk naturally. It is a curious thing, however, that in writing these conversations sentences occur to me that will aid me in the development of the latter part of the story. I remember these for the advance chapters, and put them down where they naturally come in."

"I suppose you think your characters often when you are not writing; do they live with you?"

"Yes, this is especially so with the characters of my Italian stories, for instance, Saracinesca and Corinne. I know just what they would say or do under certain circumstances, and I often think of them and with them."

"You have written great many novels, Mr. Crawford, I should think your work would grow easier for you as you write?"

"In some respects it does," replied Mr. Crawford. "In other respects not. As far as the mere machinery of the work is concerned, it is much easier, and I can write faster, but as far as my sense of proportion is concerned, it is harder. I find that I am in danger of making my stories too sensational, and I have to guard against being too effusive. You see, I have been writing now for a long time. I wrote 'Mr. Isaacs' thirteen years ago and have written altogether twenty-eight novels."

"Still, Mr. Crawford, you are only about 40. You are just at the beginning of your prime. Some of the greatest of our novelists have done their best work after that age."

"Yes," was his reply. "Thackeray wrote 'Vanity Fair' when he was 40. Walter Scott did not begin his 'Waverley' novels until he was forty-five. But you must remember that Scott had written the most of his poems before that, and Thackeray had been dabbling in all sorts of writing. But think what a capital the Boers made of their past experiences as a basis for their stories. This is a great thing for a novelist at the beginning of his writing. You must, however, understand me as trying to pose as a great novelist. I am not, I have only written a few stories which some of the people are kind enough to like."

"I think you are too modest, by a great deal, Mr. Crawford," said I. "You have a strong hold on a vast number of people, and many of your novels will last."

"I don't know," replied Mr. Crawford. "When did you first realize you could write stories?" I asked.

"It was when I wrote 'Mr. Isaacs,' my first novel. I had then been writing for seven years, and had done nearly every kind of literary work except fiction. I did not think that I could write fiction. I did not believe that I had enough imagination. It was my uncle, Sam Ward, who urged me to try it."

"How did your success affect you?"

"It was, of course, a great pleasure," was the reply. "I began at once to feel the change, and within three months my life was modeled on a different basis. After writing 'Mr. Isaacs,' and before it was published, I had written

not smoke, and many of them will not even swallow their spittoons. Many of the better class of Mohammedans contend that their religion is better than ours on account of its sanitary rules. It prescribes, you know, for the details of daily life. The Mohammedan medan has to take a certain number of baths. He has certain habits of eating and drinking. He shaves his head with the exception of a lock on the crown, and he will not eat certain kinds of meat."

THE SULTAN AND THE ARMENIAN COACHMAN.

"How about the Sultan and the Turks?"

"The Turks are a very rude, rough people," replied Mr. Crawford. "They are fanatical Mohammedans, and their religious feeling against the Armenians is increased by their business dealings with them. The Armenians get the Turks drunk and then cheat them out

SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 2, 1896.

PRICE 5 CENTS

## THE EMPIRE STATE IN POLITICS.

## SINCE THE YEAR 1860 SHE HAS HAD LITTLE INFLUENCE IN CONGRESS.

Thurlow Weed's Prediction—He Said New York Was to Be Servant and not Master—Only Twice Since Seward Was Defeated Have New York Men

Been Prominent in Constructive Statesmanship, notwithstanding the Overwhelming Electoral Strength of Their State.

(From a Special Contributor to The Times.)

When the relations of the syndicate of New York bankers with the national administration were the subject of exciting criticism in and out of Congress, a very suggestive remark was made by one of the bankers who formerly held an important office under the United States government. He said that if the State of New York had influence in Congress comparable with its financial power, and its importance as a State, upon election day, to both of the national parties, it might have happened that the occasion for these criticisms would not have arisen.

This passing remark suggested to some of those who heard it the amazing fact that in the national Congress New York's influence for many years seems to have been in inverse ratio to the importance of its electoral power. This fact is the fulfillment of a prophecy which was made more than thirty years ago by that prince of politicians, Thurlow Weed.

he saw that New York was to be the servant, rather than the master of the new party, and he added that his intuition was correct, as political history since 1860 would show.

Since that year the influence of New York with a single exception, has been exerted through national administrations instead of national legislation. The influence of Maine has surpassed any that New York has been able to exert, except that which is due to mere numerical majority, in either House of Congress since that year. Although it had been chief among Northern States in influence in Congress, through the ability of Birney, Mann, Wright, Dickinson and others, New York, while politically of the utmost importance, had such silence and yet overwhelming reproach that Mr. Seward from that moment recognized his political master in the person of Thurlow Weed or State, under Grant, Hamilton Fish, who had no part in the Chicago convention of 1860, made international arbitration possible and gave the world its first tribunal for the peaceful determination of grave international disputes.

By his service in Congress, E. G. Spaulding brought to New York such honor as is deserved for perhaps the most important, certainly the most far-reaching, financial legislation of the war time. Spaulding's share in this, probably the greatest achievement of modern legislative financing, has not been fully acknowledged. Mr. Blaine ought to be good authority upon that point. He is recorded as saying that "on the 22d of January, 1862, E. G. Spaulding of New York introduced a legal-tender bill to the House. Mr. Spaulding is entitled to rank as the author of this measure." It led to the creation of the national banking system with which Mr. Spaulding's name is also identified.

That, so far as leading influence is concerned, is a creation for which whatever credit may be associated with it is conspicuously due to a New York Representative in Congress. Other New York men counseled the national banking system. John Thompson, known long before war days to every person who received State bank bills, by his publication setting forth their exchange value and the counterfeits of them, always claimed he originated the idea of the national bank to Secretary Chase and Mr. Spaulding. If he did he found apt scholars. Mr. Thompson was the first to take advantage of the law. In his extreme old age, sitting in the directors' room of the bank which is the successor of the first chartered national bank, with his feet shot in rubber overshoes, resting with lofty altitude upon a desk wherein millions had been counted, he used to tell with chuckling glee how he outwitted some of his banking friends in New York city of this achievement.

Spaulding was not a politician, at least politics was not his vocation. A least a man of men were in that Congress of 1862 who could have claimed higher authority as statesmen than he by right. His business was banking. He was trained as a financier and banker, the city which has given the United States two Presidents, was his home. Yet Spaulding certainly had one of the essential qualities of the statesman. For he was capable of acting with certainty and swiftness when action was necessary. On the 30th of December, 1861, the New York banks suspended specie payments. On that day, without advice or even consultation, Spaulding introduced the original legal-tender bill in the House. Spaulding's measure and Secretary Fish's creation of an international tribunal are the only important achievements of New York's sons in national councils since 1860.

COX AND CONKLING HAD LITTLE REAL INFLUENCE.

Two of New York's representatives in Congress were for more than twenty years so conspicuous that strangers in the gallery sought them with their eyes before they did any of the others in either House, save, perhaps, Blaine, Sherman, Randall and Garfield. These two Cox in the House and Conkling in the Senate, Co., paying the penalty as "Tom" Corwin did, which was watched with the amusement which his career had by no means justified. "Ah!" said he once to a friend. "How much I could do for my party and my State, if it were only believed that I am a serious man."

Blaine is reported to have once said that he thought he could have succeeded as an actor. Conkling's associates of long relation in Congress were well aware that he did not need the mimic stage for his simulations. Like Lord Beaconsfield, the world was a stage that suited him, and, like Beaconsfield, he acted well upon it. Yet it was a person of whom, however impressive, that caused Conkling to be so distinguished that during the twenty years he was in Congress he overshadowed all and totally eclipsed some of the brilliant men New York sent to the capital. Nor was it wholly his great capacity for the give-and-take of extemporaneous debate. It was also a singularly striking physical presence, combined with such extraordinary command of affluent and picturesque diction as no man in either House of Congress has ever surpassed, as Mr. Blaine said, except possibly Rufus Choate. Moreover, no one knew when some sudden flash of delightful persiflage might not charm the gallery if it did not irritate a Senator.

EVARTS A CONSPICUOUS EXCEPTION.

Only since 1860 have New York Republicans made such aggressive and enthusiastic attempts to name a candidate for the Presidency as characterized the ambitious Evarts, the long-planning Weed, the brilliant Curtis, and the tremendously earnest Morgan in that time of Seward's canvass. That later effort was the third term campaign twenty years afterward, and although Gen. Grant was not then legally a resident of New York, he was perhaps entitled to a legal residence there, if he were disposed to make such a choice. In that later Chicago convention Senator Conkling was the leader of the splendidly disciplined minority which supported Grant, as Evarts had been of the great company to whom Seward's name suggested everything that moment had maintained supremacy in the convention. William M. Evarts had moved that great body as few speeches have ever influenced any representative gathering, for it compassed a parliamentary victory—Curtis with bowed head and lips compressed, seemed like one to whom that mighty shouting was like the wall of a dirge, and thus the New York delegation saluted mourners amid the impressive joy of the moment.

Thurlow Weed would not be concealed. He, who had made governors and senators, and who had planned and brought about the nomination of Zachary Taylor, esteemed all these achievements as nothing when set against his purpose to make New York, in the person of William H. Seward, pre-eminent in the new Republican party, at last the Empire State might name a candidate who was not of the Democratic faith.

THE PREDICTION OF THURLOW WEED.

Weed's anguish was so great that he forgot or cared not for the courtesies of personal intercourse. He was not only deeply disappointed, but he was also angry. The supreme ambition of his life, almost in the moment of attainment, had been lost to him. He went to his rooms raging, whose activity in President-making stretched back for forty years to John Quincy Adams' day. In all that time Weed had been master of himself in victory or overthrow. The same bland smile, gentle voice, commanding address, and genius of tact concealed his heart when he was defeated as well as when Taylor was elected. But when Seward went down in the Chicago wigwam, passion mastered Thurlow Weed. For once in his life he was ugly and rude. He vented his passion upon Col. A. K. McClure, who called upon him on the evening of the day which had ended the dream of Weed's life. Col. McClure has recently written that he then found Weed "sullen and offensive in manner and expression." A few hours later Gov. Curtis paid Mr. Weed a visit. He regretted that courtesy before he had been in Weed's presence two minutes. The great politician was offensively rude.

It was in 1860, so again in 1880, New York was defeated in the convention.

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EVARTS A CONSPICUOUS EXCEPTION.

What it may be that dwarfs or suppresses the abilities of really able men whom New York has sent in the past thirty-five years to represent her at the capital, has been the interesting subject of many differing conjectures. Speaker Randall placed Fernando Wood at the head of the Ways and Means Committee. That veteran politician displayed

some of the force of will which years

ago he had gained the victory there

would be permitted by the New York leaders to fight unaided throughout the campaign. But if New York could not command the national convention, those who did command it were compelled to go pleading to New York for its aid and influence. In a hotel parlor these plodders met some reluctant, almost indifferent, New York men who had political and financial influence. Garfield himself was there, and he there met Levi P. Morton, but Conkling came not. When they sought for and did not find him. Had he come to a house upon West Tenth street, they would have found the Senator pausing between the pages of one of Ouida's novels to pour forth in torrents of appropriate vocabulary, his opinion of those politicians in other parts who, since the birth of the party, had made New York "of less influence to the party than its daughter Vermont, except upon election day."

ACHIEVEMENTS OF FISH AND SPAULDING.

In constructive statesmanship New

York has had important influence only

twice since 1860, if Mr. Seward's service

in the State Department during Lin-

coln's time only reflected, as many be-

lieved, the President's purpose. As the

name of Lincoln had overshadowed

that of Seward in the Chicago conven-

tion, so the President mastered the

Secretary of State a year later. Mr.

Lincoln put Seward's amazing proposal

into the pigeon-hole for un-

important communications, and did it

with such silence and yet overwhelm-

ing reproach that Mr. Seward from that moment recognized his political master

in the person of Lincoln. The Presi-

dent's proposal was to create an inter-

national arbitration tribunal, and the

## PRIZE SERMON.

## AN ARGUMENT FOR IMMORTALITY.

(CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES)  
BY HENRY KING HANNAH.  
Cambridge Theological School, Cambridge,  
Mass.

(Through the Newspaper Sermon Association.)

## \$500 FOR SERMONS-AWARD OF PRIZES.

In September last the Newspaper Sermon Association, in behalf of the Los Angeles Times, among other Sunday papers, offered prizes aggregating \$500 for the best sermons for newspaper publication. Nearly three hundred sermons were received, and the following report showing the prize-winners is tendered you.

The first prize, \$200; second prize, \$100; third prize, \$100, and fourth prize \$50, were combined and divided equally (\$125 to each) between Rev. George R. Water, New York city; Rev. Robert E. Campbell, Bellevue, Pa.; Henry K. Hannah, Lexington, Mass., and Rev. Charles James Wood, York, Pa.

Final group from which prize-winners were selected: Rev. W. H. Leavell, Houston, Tex.; Henry K. Hannah, Lexington, Mass.; Rev. P. F. Jernegan, Columbus, O.; Rev. Henry R. Rose, Auburn, Me.; Rev. Frederick B. Graven, Boston, Mass.; Rev. Frederick E. Dewart, Indianapolis, Ind.; Rev. William Bayard Hale, Middleboro, Mass.; Rev. William H. Lewis, Bridgeport, Ct.; Rev. Richard Cordley, Lawrence, Kan.; Rev. Charles James Wood, York, Pa.; Rev. Robert E. Campbell, Water, New York.

The decision to divide, with consent of winners, the four prizes equally, was caused by the fact that the four sermon finally selected represented different points of treatment of different topics of sermons. They were so unlike it was evident injustice to measure them against each other.

REV. EDWARD A. HORTON,  
REV. JAMES B. WERNER,  
REV. GEORGE HODGES,  
WILLIAM E. HARMON,  
Committee.

## THE PULPIT AND THE PRESS.

To the Editor of The Times: The experience of the past few months providing newspaper sermons is full of interest to those of us engaged in it, and one thought, a result of this experience, seems worthy of place here.

Religious newspapers, each year, are showing with increasing emphasis the wonderful power for reaching the very thing for which the churches are striving—the heart of humanity. Nothing could be plainer than the strong current of religion that is passing through the minds of American people of all classes, which finds its illustration in the activity with which a really important sermon contribution is seized upon.

There is a real necessity for the Christian church to recognize this, and to press on with all its might to do so. If we can say this question is occupying the earnest consideration of many of the deepest thinkers in the church, but it is not general enough. Such antagonism as exists comes from the fact that the editor of the daily newspaper is not understood. How many may be said to the contrary, people do know what they want, and nearly always know what they need, and the press, in the hands of men of intelligence, satisfies that taste, but invariably and necessarily from its own culture in the better manner possible with the audience, and that is the chief reason why the newspaper, for all men appreciate their opportunity to educate, not the press, but the people through the press, the sooner they will place themselves where their Christian duty will find a larger manifestation than at present.

It is but just to say our whole experience with the clergy has been of the happiest nature, has proven to us the beauty of their characters, and the divine spirit which inspires them. They are indeed men of our vast community, and it is our earnest trust to them at present to make possible in some measure to present in the proper light to them the ethical possibilities of the newspaper, for we are sure of a sympathetic cooperation from the other side.

WILLIAM E. HARMON,  
President, Newspaper Sermon Association.

## AN ARGUMENT FOR IMMORTALITY.

We know that we have passed from death unto life because we love the brethren.—I John III, 14.

The apostle John here presents an argument for immortality and gives a practical test for determining whether we shall live after death. He had spoken at more length, he might have said this: "This love we have for the brethren is but the expression of a new life within the soul, beside which the old life seems nothing. We know we have passed from death to life. Now hereafter is just an extension of life here. To live hereafter is but to live here such a life as demands life hereafter as its complete expression." This new life, however, is but the life needs and demands by its very nature this extension into the hereafter. Love has in it the quality of immortality. To love is to be immortal. You can know here and now whether you will live hereafter by the extent of your love for love. How many people do you love, and how much do you love them?

To get the argument clearly in our minds the thought of the Apostle John needs still more elaboration. The two great words, "Life" and "Love," are study in order that we may see just why and how love can be the foundation for immortality.

## WHAT IS LIFE?

In the natural world, life is growth into new relationship through adaptation of environment. A seed is alive only when it begins to grow into relationship with the soil in which it is planted by pushing out its roots, and into relationship with the air that it takes in by breathing forth its leaves.

This growing relationship shows that the seed and the plant have life, for a dead seed or plant would lie unrelated.

The wider the range of relationships through adaptability in any living organism, the richer and fuller its life.

When the vegetable is animal life,

the animal life is plant life,

the plant life is mineral life,

the mineral life is chemical life,

the chemical life is physical life,

the physical life is spiritual life,

the spiritual life is divine life.

Thus the range of life is growth into new relationship through adaptability of environment.

In this animal life we recognize the claim of immortality.

(Copyright, 1886. —Newspaper Sermon Association, Boston, Mass. The right of publication granted to all that credit be given to this paper.)

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula for a simple vegetable remedy for the remedy and cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for scrofulous disease, having tested its wonderful curative powers after having tested it on the jelly fish and so richer and longer life.

Now if the crab had perfect adaptability, so to speak, it would perfectly fit itself to every change in its environment, it would attain to physical immortality.

The average human life is the longest of any in the animal world, because man by his intelligence is most success-

## MANY PULPIT VOICES.

## RELIGIOUS THOUGHT AND PROGRESS IN THE UNITED STATES.

An Epitome of the Sermons of the Week, Delivered by Leading Clergymen, Priests, Prelates, Religious Teachers and Professors of the Christian Faith.

(COMPILED FOR THE TIMES.)  
SUNDAY OBSERVANCE. By upholding the sacredness of the Sabbath we are advancing the Holy Father's work in bringing about Christian unity the world over.—(Rev. Father Malone, Catholic, Brooklyn, N. Y.)

RELIGIOUS DUTY. The three greatest things on earth to do are to save a man, or to save a woman, or save a child.—(Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, Presbyterian, Washington, D. C.)

CONSCIENCE. Imagine the terrors of an aroused conscience. The fearful reckoning that comes when sin is illuminated by the searchlight of an awakened memory.—(Rev. L. A. Banks, Methodist, Brooklyn, N. Y.)

UNITARIANISM. Unitarianism represents no violent disruption. It is the growing of new ideas out of the old. It is the practice of an evolution, not a revolution.—(Rev. Samuel A. Elliott, Unitarian, Brooklyn, N. Y.)

FAITH. The time has come when a man must be ready to show reasons for that faith in him if he expects others to accept it.—(Rev. Dr. MacAfee, Methodist, Columbus, O.)

COWARDICE. The biggest coward is not always the man who refuses to fight. It takes more courage sometimes to turn away from a brawl than to plunge into it.—(Rev. Washington Gladson, Congregationalist, Columbus, O.)

GENERALIZATION. The grandest generalization that the human mind has reached is God. Evolution is only a part. We are going on and on until the will of God is reached.—(Rev. Samuel R. Calhoun, Syracuse, N. Y.)

SOCIALISM. I believe that every thoughtful man in the world will say that the saloon is a curse, and that the American people will not rest until the great evil is eradicated.—(Rev. Dr. Dalton, Congregationalist, Portland, Me.)

MURDERERS. What will become of the repentant murderer after death? He will rise again, good man by the grace of God, in the long ages of his immortal life.—(Rev. Charles R. East Universalist, Kansas City, Mo.)

LOVE. There is this growth of love even mounting higher and higher as the body sinks. It must be accounted for in some way which is forced to leave out of the account the physical body. Because love grows as the body decays and stands in its greatest strength at the very end of love's life.

From the first she knew something of love, but all the time it grew into new meaning, until at the end she sees that in her life all that had been of real value was just the opportunities for the growth of love. She sees that all she has done, all she has said, all the final parting was the capacity for love which life had given her. At the end life meant only one thing to her—Love.

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POWER OF THE CHURCH. In the face of all this war clamor, what good your parishes and your chapels, your prayer-books and your hymnals?—(Rev. Charles J. Little Methodist, Chicago, Ill.)

WAR AND PEACE. The militant armaments of modern nations, execs of any previous period in human history, and the power and effectiveness of the modern navy of war is a powerful factor in assuring peace.—(Rev. L. G. Jones, Brooklyn, N. Y.)

CHARACTER. Character only can develop character. No child in that remarkable period of its life ought to be brought under either the conscious or unconscious influence of a teacher whose moral character is not above suspicion.—(Rev. W. H. Moore, Presbyrian, Doylestown, Pa.)

TRUE RELIGION. What religion is intended for us to humanize us, not on commercial, profane, worldly, churches and houses of play—but in homes, cities; not in worship, but in manner and dealing with one another.—(Rabbi L. Weiss, Hebrew, Columbus, O.)

CHURCH WORK. Bringing men into the church is a thing; training, disciplining and cultivating them for great spiritual work is quite another; it is one thing to quarry the marble; it is quite another to bring out with tender touches the image.—(Rev. Dr. William St. John, Methodist, Atlanta, Ga.)

CHRISTIANITY. Christianity should be centers of all moral and religious forces. In the cities we should have our strongest churches—not only strong numerically, but strong also in faith, love, in zeal; strong in all the elements of Christian character.—(Rev. Creighton Wood, Cincinnati, O.)

MONOPOLY. A sign of the times is the unprecedented accumulation of money, land and other property in the hands of a few. There is no practical reason why a syndicate of men should not own the world.—(Rev. Dr. Palmer, Fal M. Evans, Evangelist, New Haven, Ct.)

DIVISION. There is a disease which has existed for many years afflicted the schoolhouse. A school is a fort. A library an arsenal. Never since the world began has such an opportunity been given any lad at the open gates of the free school, his brow shaded by the American flag, every stripe white with peace and crimson with the warmth of kindred, and every star ablaze with hope.—(Rev. D. F. Fox, Congregationalist, Philadelphia, III.)

CORRECT LIVING. Men do not seek divorce, but for the sake of marriage, and the decree was obtained upon the charge of faithlessness to the marriage vow, as defined by the Savior, nine-tenths of our domestic troubles would never see the light.—(Rev. J. H. O. Smith, Chicago, Ill.)

CHRISTENDOM. Christendom has bred Socialism alone. It does not exist in Turkey, Persia or China. It is a mark of grand elements in the Christianity of Russia that it has fostered Socialism; that it has given birth to the Russian Orthodox church.

CHRISTENDOM brings us good weeds as well as good grain, and every star abhors that belongs therewith. It makes a difference what a man believes, but vastly more difference how he lives.—(Rev. Dean Hodges, Episcopalian, Augusta, Me.)

DIVORCE. If all who seek divorce are forbidden to marry again, the decree would be obtained upon the charge of faithlessness to the marriage vow, as defined by the Savior, nine-tenths of our domestic troubles would never see the light.—(Rev. J. H. O. Smith, Chicago, Ill.)

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SICKNESS AND SIN. There is not sickness of the body that has not its corresponding sickness of the soul. Love of the body, the body being sluggish, causes the soul to avarice, dropsy to pride, epilepsy, the falling weakness to fickleness and inconsistency in the service of God.—(Rev. Father Power, Jesuit, New Orleans, La.)

ENVIRONMENT. Change of environment will not save a man. As with the man who wanted to raise animals in the growth of love was to a degree independent of the body. In a sense contrary to the growth of the body—that love was in short a spiritual growth. This is the new meaning to be read into that old term "environment." Life is not an entity, but is only a means to an end, a means to reach a goal.

The man's heart is not changed not the environment. In order to secure an entrance to God's kingdom.—(Rev. John M. Dick, evangelist, Boston, Mass.)

DIVISION. There is a disease which has existed for many years afflicted the schoolhouse. A school is a fort. A library an arsenal. Never since the world began has such an opportunity been given any lad at the open gates of the free school, his brow shaded by the American flag, every stripe white with peace and crimson with the warmth of kindred, and every star ablaze with hope.—(Rev. D. F. Fox, Congregationalist, Philadelphia, III.)

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CHRISTENDOM brings us good weeds as well as good grain, and every star abhors that belongs therewith. It makes a difference what a man believes, but vastly more difference how he lives.—(Rev. Dean Hodges, Episcopalian, Augusta, Me.)

THE WAR SCARE. The long black shadow of war is casting its spell over Europe, and to a casual glance it would appear that it needs only one touch of the sword to reach the powder magazine that will shake the civilized world. The two great factors in the movement of the day are the spirit of unrest and the spirit of greed.—(Rev. William E. Danforth, Presbyterian, Chicago, Ill.)

NATIONAL CHARACTER. A too commercial spirit characterizes our life. It is one thing for a people to possess a commercial spirit, but quite a different thing for that same spirit to possess their body and soul. Commerce and markets are the ends and the employment of the nation, but they also will perpetuate States. A great State must grow men. Character is the sum of a nation.—(Hon. Charles G. Neely, Baptist, Evanston, Ill.)

REDEMPTION. No one can fall so far away from God that the law of retribution cannot catch him. The individual who has the ability to fall very low has also the ability to rise very high; if only turned in the right direction.

A Boston writer thinks few eastern seaports will go to El Paso, and says:

"It is not surprising that so very little

interest should be shown in

El Paso, Tex., next month. The

chief reason is to be found in the

whole sporting world experienced at

Corbett-Plessman fight, in which

the ground is to far away

as a natural, less personal feeling

of interest is manifested. Then, too,

Fitz is very unpopular. Good judges

of boxing ability think he is

inferior. Many of the

contests in which he has participated

have been decided in his favor.

He has been beaten in

every contest he has entered.

He has been beaten in

every contest he has entered.

He has been beaten in

every contest he has entered.

He has been beaten in

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The Saunterer met a few of the grumblers last week who, previous to the rain, had been finding fault with everything. They knew to a certainty that there was going to be a dry year, and that Southern California would not have any crops that would be worth the harvesting, and hard times would follow as a consequence, and they thought it just a piece of their usual bad luck that they should have come to this State at just such a time; and a thousand other senseless murmurings had they indulged in, as if they were infallible weather prophets, and all that they feared would surely come to pass.

"I'll confess that I am a little ashamed of myself," said one honest enough to acknowledge his mistakes. "Call me a fool, if you like, but I don't know what business I had to go and borrow all that trouble about the weather," said he; "and I do feel ashamed of myself for it! My! but how things do grow since the rain. I never dreamt of seeing the grass spring up so fast and the weeds, they are like an army of saucy youngsters, full of life and energy, and springing up everywhere under your feet. It would try my patience to wait back East, and see the slow growth of things in spring—a month's growth there would not equal a week's here at this season. I'll take back all I ever said about dry years, and the like, and put my faith to California," and he turned with a smile and a look of content that was satisfying to see.

Ah! my friends, you have not learned yet how placidly we live on in the eternal summers of this golden clime, nor how we delight in this season when rain and sunshine so surely make ready for us our yearly harvests, and all the beautiful budding and blossoming of the year. We old-timers have faith in Mother Nature that she will not play us false.

How much wiser we should be if we knew all the marvelous wonders of growing life, how the brown seeds start in their earth cradles and the tiny roots stir to drink in the moisture from the soil. There is as much of interest and wonder in the silent under world beneath our feet as in the world over

which blue skies bend, and in whose deep starry spheres whirl through infinite space, and where God's great sun lights our system, and untold other systems gleam in the light of other suns, and all is life and ceaseless motion. Mystery and beauty and law, these we find everywhere in the vast universe.

As I walk to and fro throughout our growing city, at the beginning to feel a small amount of pride in its rapid development and in the character of the improvements which are being made. I was out in the south-western portion of the city some days ago, and at one single point where I paused to take observation I counted twenty-seven new residences all inviting looking structures and beyond them, as I advanced, was a large number of others in various stages of completion. And beyond the sound of the saw and the hammer during my stroll in that section, and indeed, in any part of the city.

Well, I like growth, if genuine progress keeps pace with it. If culture and refinement and the belongings of modern civilization form a part of it. And I think Los Angeles is growing in that broad healthy way which embodies the spirit of life, and one of these days we shall have a city here that we shall all feel immensely proud of.

#### AT THE WHIST TABLE.

(CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.)

There is something very mysterious about the native and capricious of playing cards, and some wonderful things can be performed by reason of their possible combinations, that one often feels as if they possessed a sort of diablerie of their own. While some say that these marvelous playthings are the work of devils, others, like the fool French king, and others, owing to a fancied connection between the four suits and the four social castes, give them an East Indian origin, still others contend that they came first from Egypt, then from the astrologers, and of divination into Nature's secrets, and that their great possibilities in the way of wonders are due to their relation to the types of nature whose possibilities and combinations are infinite. Thus it is that the four suits represent the four seasons; the heart or cup, representing winter—holding the rains; the spade, or acorn, representing autumn; the club, or trefoil, spring; the diamond, or rose, summer. The twelve pictures of the various kings, queens, etc., represent the twelve months if not for the signs of the zodiac; the thirteen cards in each suit represent the weeks in a lunar quarter; the fifty-two cards in the pack answers to the weeks of the year, and the total number of cards in the pack is equal to the number of days in the year. In running a pack of cards through the fingers, few of us have an idea of the white magic contained in such a collection as the annual procession of our days and nights; and if none of this is true, at least the coincidence is interesting.

HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD.

Tis said that Steve Brodsky is shortly to become a bookmaker—not one of the gamblers who post odds on the hang tails down at "Cooney," but a real live writer like his distinguished friend, Richard Harding Davis of "Gallagher" fame.

In justice to, and for the accommodation of our OUT OF TOWN PATRONS, who have been unable, during the inclement weather, to enjoy equal advantages with our city customers in the patronizing of the

## Clearance Sale

We have decided to allow its continuance until TUESDAY of this week, on which day the final clearance of all past-season goods will be effected, and on day following, the first of our spring arrivals will be shown, consisting of beautiful styles in Silks, Satins, Dress Goods, handsome effects in Dimities, Percales, Batistes, Figured Lawns, Crepons and a superb assortment of Percale Ladies' Shirt Waists.

The best styles, reliable makes and our own usual low prices prevailing.



NORTH SPRING STREET,  
NEAR TEMPLE.

FREE DELIVERY IN PASADENA.

### Final Clearance Specials.

AT 12 <sup>c</sup>	Children's Heavy Seamless Fast Black Hosiery, double heels and toes; they keep the color until they are worn out, and it is hard to wear them out; all sizes, from 6 to 9 <sup>1/2</sup> ; regular price, 18 <sup>c</sup> ; closing out at.....	12 <sup>c</sup>
AT 15 <sup>c</sup>	Children's Fine Imported Hosiery, 1 by 1 rib, double heels and toes, Hermendorf dye; just the thing for misses' wear; sizes 8 to 8 <sup>1/2</sup> ; regular price 25 <sup>c</sup> ; closing out at.....	15 <sup>c</sup>
AT 20 <sup>c</sup>	Children's Medium Weight Imported Hosiery, 1 by 1 rib, warranted fast dye, double knees, heels, toes and soles; an excellent wearer, either for boys or misses; regular price 85 <sup>c</sup> ; closing out at.....	20 <sup>c</sup>
AT 25 <sup>c</sup>	Children's 7 by 1 rib genuine French Hosiery, in real lace or very fine sea island cotton; warranted not to crock or stain; nothing better for either boys' or misses' wear; regular price 50 <sup>c</sup> ; closing out at.....	25 <sup>c</sup>
AT 10 <sup>c</sup>	Hamburg Embroidery, made on extra heavy Muslin, 4 <sup>1/2</sup> inches wide, closing out at.....	10 <sup>c</sup>
AT 15 <sup>c</sup>	Black Chantilly Lace, all silk, 4 <sup>1/2</sup> inches wide, extra quality, former price 20 <sup>c</sup> ; closing out at.....	15 <sup>c</sup>
AT 10 <sup>c</sup>	Cream Normandy Valenciennes Lace, 8 inches wide, fine quality, former price 12 <sup>1/2</sup> c; closing out at.....	10 <sup>c</sup>
AT 4 <sup>c</sup>	Pillow Case Lace, 5 inches wide, extra well made, former price 5 <sup>c</sup> ; closing out at.....	4 <sup>c</sup>

### COLORED DRESS GOODS.

AT 20 <sup>c</sup>	Cheviot Suitings, double fold, in dark colorings and mingled effects, former price 80 <sup>c</sup> ; closing out at.....	20 <sup>c</sup>
AT 25 <sup>c</sup>	Scotch Tweeds, 37 inches wide, extra weight and rough weaves, former price 50 <sup>c</sup> ; closing out at.....	25 <sup>c</sup>
AT 30 <sup>c</sup>	Novelty Suitings, 40 inches wide, firm texture, in stripes and checks, former price 50 <sup>c</sup> ; closing out at.....	30 <sup>c</sup>
AT 40 <sup>c</sup>	Fancy Suitings, 38 inches wide, all-wool, in checks, plaids and mixed effects, former price 80 <sup>c</sup> and 60 <sup>c</sup> ; closing out at.....	40 <sup>c</sup>
AT 50 <sup>c</sup>	Scotch Cheviot, 43 inches wide, all-wool, in dark, rich colorings and latest weaves, former price 75 <sup>c</sup> ; closing out at.....	50 <sup>c</sup>

### BLACK DRESS GOODS.

AT 25 <sup>c</sup>	French Serge, 38 inches wide, all-wool, firm texture and fast dye, former price 40 <sup>c</sup> ; closing out at.....	25 <sup>c</sup>
AT 50 <sup>c</sup>	Diagonal Serge, 52 inches wide, all-wool, extra weight and Cheviot finish, former price 75 <sup>c</sup> ; closing out at.....	50 <sup>c</sup>
AT 50 <sup>c</sup>	Fancy Weaves, 40 inches wide, all-wool, in stripes, Boucles, Soliel and neuf figures, former price 60 <sup>c</sup> and 75 <sup>c</sup> ; closing out at.....	50 <sup>c</sup>
AT 75 <sup>c</sup>	French Boucle, 46 inches wide, all-wool, rough weave and glossy finish, former price \$1; closing out at.....	75 <sup>c</sup>
AT \$1.00	Imported Fancy Weaves, 42 inches wide, all-wool, in McHals, Empress, Granite, Lizard and Solettes, former price \$1.25 and \$1.50; closing out at.....	\$1.00 per yard

### Final Clearance Specials.

AT 5 <sup>c</sup>	PER YARD. Best grade of Standard Ginghams; fast colors and a good range of patterns; former price 7 <sup>1/2</sup> c; closing out at per yard.....	5 <sup>c</sup>
AT 5 <sup>c</sup>	PER YARD. Cotton Crepons; a pretty line of colorings; former price 10 <sup>c</sup> ; closing out at per yard.....	5 <sup>c</sup>
AT 5 <sup>c</sup>	PER YARD. Tennis Flannels; a good grade and a large variety of patterns; former price 7 <sup>c</sup> ; closing out at per yard.....	5 <sup>c</sup>
AT 8 <sup>1/2</sup> <sub>3</sub>	PER YARD. Outing Flannels, best English grade, soft, fleecy finish and a handsome line of colorings; former price 12 <sup>1/2</sup> c;	8 <sup>1/2</sup> <sub>3</sub>
AT \$1.15	EACH. Bed Comforters, full size, pretty covering and filled with pure white cotton; former price \$1.85; closing out at each.....	\$1.15
AT 7 <sup>c</sup>	PER YARD. Crash Toweling, bleached and unbleached; all pure linen; former price 10 <sup>c</sup> ; closing out at per yard.....	7 <sup>c</sup>
AT 7 <sup>c</sup> <sub>2</sub>	EACH. Large Heavy cotton towels, close weave and a soft finish; former price 12 <sup>1/2</sup> c, closing out at.....	7 <sup>c</sup> <sub>2</sub>
AT \$1.15	A DOZEN. 3/4 Damask Napkins, all pure Irish linen, solidly made and well finished; former price \$1.40; closing out at.....	\$1.15 a dozen
AT 25 <sup>c</sup>	YD. Table Damask, full width, well made in bleached, cream, and turkey red, former price 38c and 40c; closing out at.....	25c yd
AT 35 <sup>c</sup>	YD. Table Damask, all pure linen in both bleached and cream; former price 50c; closing out at.....	35c yd
AT 75 <sup>c</sup>	EACH. White bed spreads, double bed size. Marseilles effects; former price \$1.00; closing out at.....	75c each
AT 65 <sup>c</sup>	A PAIR. 10-4 blankets in both white and gray; former price 85c; closing out at.....	65c a pair
AT 95 <sup>c</sup>	A PAIR. 10-4 blankets in both white and gray, very heavy and a soft fleecy finish; former price \$1.25; closing out at.....	95c a pair
AT \$3.00	A PAIR. Silver Gray Blankets, full size, pretty borders, very heavy and a fine grade of Wool, former price \$4.00; closing out at.....	\$3.00 a pair
AT \$4.90	A PAIR. 12-4 White California Blankets, manufactured by the Golden Gate Mills, San Francisco, for our special order, former price \$7.00; closing out at.....	\$4.90 a pair
AT 10 <sup>c</sup>	Ladies' Seamless Hosiery, warranted fast black, double heels and toes, regular price 15 <sup>c</sup> ; closing out at.....	10c
AT 12 <sup>c</sup>	Ladies' Fine 40-gauge Hosiery, double heels and toes, in solid gray and slate shades, regular price 25 <sup>c</sup> ; closing out at.....	12 <sup>c</sup>
AT 15 <sup>c</sup>	Ladies' Fine Imported Hosiery, Hermendorf fast dye, double heels and toes with black boots and solid color tops, in tan and slate shades; regular price 25 <sup>c</sup> ; closing out at.....	15c
AT 25 <sup>c</sup>	Ladies' Fine 40-Gauge Hermendorf Dye Fast Black Hosiery, all solid black or with white feet. These have high spliced heels and double toes and give very satisfactory wear; regular price 35c; closing out at.....	25c
AT 25 <sup>c</sup>	Ladies' Fine Quality 1 by 1 Ribbed Imported Hosiery, double heels and toes, Hermendorf fast black; this stocking, for every day use, will outwear two pairs of the regular plain goods; regular price 35c; closing out at.....	25c

### Final Clearance Specials.

AT 25 <sup>c</sup>	Ladies' Jersey Ribbed Underwear, a nice heavy quality, well finished, vests have high neck and long sleeves, pants are full size, ankle length, good value for 35c; will be closed out at.....	25c
AT 25 <sup>c</sup>	Ladies' fine quality, medium weight, white merino Vests, long or short sleeves, sizes 26 to 34, always sold at 50c; will be closed out at.....	25c
AT 50 <sup>c</sup>	Ladies' natural gray Hygienic Vests or Pants, they are fleece lined with a nice, soft, woolly fleece, are very durable and comfortable and never shrink; regular price \$1; will be closed out at.....	50c
	Our Ladies' Union Suits we are closing out at greatly-reduced prices:	
	Natural or white, 75c quality, for.....	50c
	Natural or white, \$1.50 quality, for.....	\$1.00
	Natural or white, "Oneita" \$1.75 quality, for.....	\$1.35
	White, only, all wool, \$8.50 quality, for.....	\$2.50
	In our Corset Department we have made special extra cuts on some lines we are closing out.	
	Dr. Warner's Celebrated 444 Corset, made of black French Sateen, well bound throughout with unbreakable coraline, extra long waist, medium form, good value for \$1.50; will be closed out at.....	\$1.25
	Dr. Warner's 888 Corset, in black and drab, made of coulisse, with satin stripe, extra heavily boned, strongly stayed through the waist by a corset or belt, handsomely embroidered, regular price \$2.25; will be closed out at.....	\$1.75
	In Ladies' Muslin Wear we have just received some very special values.	
	Ladies' Fine Muslin Drawers, hem and cluster of tucks, and Ladies' Muslin Chemise, full length, well finished, these two lines are good value for 35c; will be closed out at.....	25c
	Ladies' Fine Muslin Gowns, Chemises and Drawers, Gowns have tucked front and double yoke back, Chemises have embroidered yoke, and embroidered trimmings. Drawers are good, full width, and trimmed with ruffles of deep embroidery, regular value for 35c; will be closed out at.....	50c
	In our Glove Department we have still remaining a good assortment of our popular 4-Button Kid Gloves, in black, tan, brown and slate colorings, with large pearl buttons, regular price \$1; will be closed out at.....	75c
	Men's heavy Camels' Hair Shirts or Drawers, Shirts have French collar and bound with silk, good value for 50c; will be closed out at.....	30c
	Men's medium weight Shirts or Drawers, in natural gray or camels' hair, very durable and will not shrink, good value for 50c; will be closed out at.....	50c
	Men's fine Merino Half Hose, seamless feet, wool and cotton mixed, in natural gray or camel's hair shades, good value for 18 <sup>1/2</sup> c; will be closed out at.....	13 <sup>1/2</sup> c
	Men's fine Merino Cashmere and Vicuna Half Hose seamless feet, a nice medium weight and an excellent wearer,	



## THE BOY OPERATOR.

**BACK LIVINGSTONE'S WONDERFUL MIDNIGHT RIDE.**

**The Way a Bicycle Saved a Train and Forty Thousand Dollars in Gold—The Attack and the Capture.**

(CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.)

BY FRANK A. BIGELOW, M.D.

"Well, Jack, the new schedule is out today, and goes into effect Saturday at midnight."

"So I understand. Any important change?"

"Yes, several. Among others, and of chief interest to you and me, is that Melville is to be a meeting point for the limited and fast mail."

"How can that be," Jack asked with aroused interest, "this is not a night station."

"Not now, perhaps, but will be within forty-eight hours, and best of all, Jack, my boy, you are to be operator in charge."

"A charge? Ah, surely Mr. Dashandot, your are mistaken. Is this another of your famous jokes?" And Jack laughed good-naturedly.



"DASH THE KID," HE GUTTED, BENDING OVER POOR JACK.

"Never more serious in my life," rejoined Jack, "than for 'that.' And he hands Jack a telegram. It ran:

"Jack Livingstone, Melville."

"Beginning on Saturday, the 25th, at 7 o'clock p.m., you will report for duty as night operator at Melville, to remain there until further orders."

"U. S. Div. Opr."

Jack stared at the message, a half-incredulous smile upon his lips, and then his frank, boyish face turned very red, as with a swift motion he grasped his friend's hand, and exclaimed:

"All the best to you, Mr. Dashandot; how shall I thank you enough?"

"Why, Jack boy, your appointment is due to your own merit—nothing else, believe me."

The above conversation took place in the depot office of Melville, small but enterprising western town on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Dashandot was the company's agent and telephone operator. Jack Livingstone, while only rated as a pupil, could not make himself very wary useful about the station, and received \$20 a month from the company for his services. At this time Jack was only 16 years old—a bright, manly lad, the sole support of his widow mother, who was idolized.

Jack Livingstone was also the proud possessor of a bicycle—an antiquated affair, but a god roadster. At any rate on this mount Jack had easily shown his heels to all local competitors, and was the champion rider for miles around. The roads in the main were excellent, and the miles stretch between the depot and his mother's house was covered with marvelous speed.

Shortly after his pleasing conversation with Mr. Dashandot, Jack appeared with his wheel. A moment later he was speeding away in the direction of home, his mind fairly awhirl in an ecstasy of joyous excitement. Fifty dollars a month would be his future—a veritable gold mine, he thought.

Mrs. Livingstone heard the story of their good fortune from Jack's own lips, and when he had finished, tears of gladness filled her eyes, as she tenderly kissed her boy.

## TWO TRAMPS.

"Tomorrow will be pay day, Jack," observed Mr. Dashandot one evening as the former entered the office to go on duty for the night. "The paymaster will pass through on the Limited to-night."

While Mr. Dashandot was speaking the two tramps shuffled around the corner of the depot within easy ear-shot of our two friends. They headed slowly up track.

"Have an eye on those fellows, Jack," cautioned Dashandot. "They have been lounging here since noon. I'll be back after tea if you like," he added significantly.

"On account of those fellows?" laughed Jack. "not a bit of it. They'll stop on the first freight, never fear."

"Very well, Jack, you're the doctor. Good-night."

Two minutes later Jack Livingstone

strid down the track with the signal lights for the long switch some three-quarters of a mile from the station. His quiet, silent start was characteristic of youth and perfect health. He never once looked back. Had he done so he might have seen the two tramps creep cautiously out from behind a hedge. From their actions Jack evidently was too absorbed in his thoughts, but earnest conversation was followed by the pair separating—one of the two slinking back into the hedge, the other quickly crossing the tracks, entered the depot. In one corner of the waiting-room the lamp was suddenly lit and used as fuel. The intruder swept a glance about the room. Apparently satisfied that the coast was clear he deliberately ensconced his precious person within the chest, allowing its heavy, hinged lid to close gently against him. Then an amanuensis whom Jack got back into the depot it was quite dark. Black clouds obscured the stars and a storm threatened. He lighted the office lamp. There was no need for one in the waiting-room, as night passengers were few, if any, at this hour.

The office was simply a partitioned space at the end of the waiting-room, and as this partition consisted of open slat work a single lamp, under ordinary circumstances, answered for both apartments.

After busying himself some time in adjusting the typewriter he decided to make an atmospheric change occasioned by the pending storm. Jack set to work on the monthly reports. It was nearly midnight when the reports were completed.

"That's done," he murmured in audible tones of satisfaction and enveloping his work he placed it on the agent's desk.

A moment later he stood in the open doorway leading from the passenger's room to the platform, looking out on the night. To his surprise the storm clouds of the early evening had been swept away by a brisk west wind and the stars shone out clear and brilliant.

There was no moon. Not a sound broke in upon the stillness of the hour save the soft soughing of the wind through the hedgerow across the way. He closed the door and locked it. Passing back to the office he glanced up at the clock. It was 12 o'clock.

"I wonder what the Limited is doing for anything for the Limited tonight?"

He threw himself into a chair and lay down. Pn-Pn-Ky clicked the instrument.

"Ah, here we have it," Jack thought,

cause of the curious fact that although he was uttered powerfully to move on even in his case, Jack Livingstone was not wholly conscious of everything that transpired. His faculties of sight and hearing almost immediately returned to him, but he shrewdly chose to simulate unconsciousness as the surest method by the two desperados who now held him at their mercy. "He's beyond troubling us," muttered the one who had struck the blow: "We haven't a moment to lose. Luck's smiling at us." The train must at Sloan's siding get out here." Then we're duped and no mistake," growled the other. "But why did you put 'em kid ter sleep if we spied on them after closing?"

"I told them," his companion, "keep your eye on the kid, and hold your infant tongue. I'll settle the train business for the \$40,000. You forget my skill as an ex-knight of the key. I'll change the meeting point in a jiffy, hold the mail at Sloan, and bring the ruffian back with satisfaction. "We have it now to our own liking." Without waiting for a reply the accomplished scoundrel

long down grade into Brockville, two miles away with four, and in half minutes to cover it. He put on an extra spurt, the sweat pouring from his head and face in a veritable stream. His eyes were ablaze and his teeth firmly set. Another mile to the good. Only one remained. A sharp curve of the limited as the train struck the station still a half-mile away.

Jack Livingston plunged ahead as he neared the end of the track. He came in quick, spasmodic gasps. The clang of the engine bell smote upon his ear as the knell of fate. The great engine snorted and began to move. At that instant Jack, with a wild yell, cast himself into the ranks of the headlight's glare. The engineer saw and recognised him, and just in time, for on the instant the wheel struck a concealed rock and Jack was hurled headlong to the ground. Staggering to his feet he cried out in gasps: "I'm wrecked, I'm wrecked!" and, stumbling forward a pace, he reeled, turned half-round and would have fallen heavily had not the engineer at that moment sprang forward and caught him in his strong arms.

Jack was safe in the station. Aside from a scratch or two and a general shaking up, the boy was uninjured. A glass of water and a moment's rest made Richard himself again, and he quickly told his story of the chase, the robbery, and their plan.

There chanced to be two deputy marshals on board the train, tried and experienced men, and they were at once taken into consultation.

Less than five minutes had been lost when the limited, under full pressure, had reached the station. The limited train consisted of an express and two baggage cars, an ordinary day coach and three Pullman sleepers. For obvious reasons the passengers were left uninformed of the meditated attack by the robbers.

THE CAPTURE.

Presently the west light on the long switch became visible in the far distance as a case of fire gradually enlarging as the train rapidly approached. Night trains using this siding were expected to open and close the switch. A moment more and the limited would be there. No one was visible and the moon shone brightly.

The engineer reversed and turned on the switch. The limited, instead of coming to a stop, hissing and panting as if impatient of delay. At that moment two masked men darted out from separate points of concealment—one from the deserted switch-house, and the other from behind a pile of discarded ties. The former boarded the train at the rear of the express car, while his companion sprang into the engine cab with a drawn revolver and ordered "Hands up" to the engineer and his fireman. They both complied.

"Now open that throttle and drive on till I tell you to stop," commanded the man, "or I'll let daylight through you." "Ha! ha!" sounded on the night air, mocking and near at hand.

"I wonder if he has made an oath, to find himself confronted by two deputy marshals with cocked revolvers staring him in the face. "Surrender," commanded the officer.

Quickly conscious of the impossibility of escape, he yielded up his only resistance, his fellow yielding without a word.

"You held the cards," he growled, as handcuffs were shaped to his wrists, "and you have played 'em well."

At that moment a crash as from broken glass followed by the report of a revolver, and the loud sound of scuffling in the express car, caused the two officers to dash away to the aid of their companions. They left their prisoner in charge of the engine men.

Meantime, the second marshal, while the engine men were occupied with the two masked men, was surprised by the simultaneous opening of the baggage and express car doors, and five men springing out to overpower him. With the strength of a giant he stood on his right and left knocking his assailants bodily from the platform. The remaining three fell upon him with a rush, the impact carrying the ruffian to the floor. In the fall his revolver accidentally exploded, the ball crashing through a side door in an effort to spend itself in the field beyond. Reinforced by the timely arrival of the two deputies, the ruffian was quickly mastered, handcuffed and cowed into submission. He limped then went on under flag to Sloans' siding, where he found the fast mail, now over an hour late.

The train robbers were handed over to the authorities, and, in due time, received merciful punishment.

A letter of commendation from the general superintendent was received by John Livingston a few days after the attempted robbery, followed shortly by an appointment as under clerk in the auditing department. Five years from that date he attained the responsible position of chief clerk, with every prospect of going still higher.

(Continued next page.)

## THE ENGINEER CAUGHT HIM IN HIS STRONG ARMS.

rushed into the telegraph office, quickly changed the ground plug in the switchboard to cut out the train dispatcher's office and the east, opened the key and called up the office holding orders for the day. Then he dashed out to the station to present another masking Melville the meeting point. Should his scheme succeed the two trains would come to a stop fully seven miles apart, each vainly awaiting the other's arrival, and both cut off from telegraphic communication with the dispatcher's office.

Jack Livingstone lied all this and quickly resolved to frustrate the plan as soon as his captors left the depot. His hopes in this direction, however, were quickly dispelled by the man in the office, who possibly suspecting interference prepared to check it.

## WRECKING THE INSTRUMENT.

With cool deliberation he caught up a coupling pin by the table and with one well-directed blow demolished the telegraph instruments beyond the possibility of repair. He then disconnected all wires from the switchboard, thereby destroying the circuit in both directions. "I'll fix 'em," he chuckled, "and now pard, for the long siding. Remember your cue, board the train the second it stops, and uncouple back of the engine men need to get to the engine. I'll stand to the engineer. Dash kid!" he gritted, bending over poor Jack; "I thought he could give us trouble I'd—but no, he's safe enough," with a vicious tightening of the handkerchief gag. "By the time he's discovered he'll have the \$30,000 and be well out of harm's way."

The precious pair hurried away, closing and locking the depot door after them. The key was thrown far under the station platform.

Their receding footprints were yet audible when Jack finally awoke to the situation, made frantic efforts to free himself from his bonds, but failed.

His legs were tightly roped and his wrists securely fastened behind his back. His futile struggles soon left him panting heavily. The cruel gag tightened with his respiration, and he was not released. He cast a quick, searching glance about the room. Was there no way of escape? The look of wild helpless despair was changed in a flash to one of triumphant hope. Under the strain of his efforts he freed himself from his bonds, but failed.

His legs were tightly roped and his wrists securely fastened behind his back. His futile struggles soon left him panting heavily. The cruel gag tightened with his respiration, and he was not released. He cast a quick, searching glance about the room. Was there no way of escape?

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who belongs to the Bostonians company.

The engagement of Grace Elkins of the Shore Acres company, and Commander Manning of the United States navy, is announced.

Primrose and West will, on March 5, at Madison Square Garden, New York, celebrate their twenty-first anniversary of the theatrical business.

Mrs. Catherine Fisk, the American contralto, has won golden opinions by her performance of "Delphah" at Glasgow's Saint-Saens's great work of that name.

The husband of Jane May, the French pantomimist, is coming over here, and it is reported to see the Connecticut clergymen who said ill things of the actress.

Bettina Gerard will be seen on the variety stage. Her performance will consist of imitations of Bernhardt, Melba, Guilmard, Chevalier, Irving and other stage celebrities.

Neil Burgess threatened in New York to sue the Roman drama, but changed his mind. It is well Richard Mansfield should be permitted to play solitaire as the stage lecturer of this suffering country.

A. M. Palmer and Nat. C. Goodwin have entered into partnership for the production of a new play which is called "An Absent Son." This piece will be presented at the Garden Theatre, New York, at the close of the run of "Chimney Fadden."

New England supplies the interesting item that Capt. David Thomas, for many years past, with W. T. Bassett, is lecturer on "Eighty Minutes in the Heavens." Those who have ever met "Dave," as he was known to thousands, will believe that his lectures will be very hard to believe.

Sarah Bernhardt's name is not Sarah at all, except on playbills. She was named Rosine. Nor is her last name properly Bernhardt, since she was married to, in 1882, and divorced from soon afterward, M. Damala, who died in 1889. The fair Rosine has tried all things, nearly, even marriage and divorce. It is reported that Sir Henry is violently opposed to the match.

Nat Goodwin accepted a three-act play by a Chicago writer last week. It is described as a high-class comedy with two of the leading scenes located on the top of Pike's Peak. The mining town is apparently the chief scene, while the investment of English capital in this country also receives considerable treatment.

Australia promises to become an important field for American theatrical enterprise. Nat Goodwin, the Potter-Bellwether company, a trilby company headed by Birch, Wilder or Edith Oberholser, will come to Australia.

William Schuster has merits that this journal has taken occasion to speak of in praiseworthy terms, more than once during the past year.

The Princess of Wales is the most charming artist, her work as Carmen being in some respects the most striking of anything done during the week. Taken all in, forgetting the scenic sparseness of the production, it has been an eventful engagement, and we voice the hope that she may return to this fair city that Mr. Pratt will not forget in the seasons to come.

This is to be comedy week at the Orpheum, it being announced that every night will be one of those character and wholly the work of American artists. Assurance is given, too, and every act has been passed upon by a competent Eastern agent and that no act not up to the high standard of the house will be presented. All will be well with the programme; it will be wholly clean, wholesome fun of a high class.

The only act on the new bill which does not come under the head of comedy is the balancing act of the sisters De Van, who are credited with accomplishing the most of the most unique stunts on the cross ladders, on the vaudeville stage.

A great comedy feature of the bill is Mason and Healy, who are known as "one and a half," and are pronounced extremely clever and eccentric comedians. Their make-up alone is said to be a comedy in itself. Gilmore and Leonard, Irish comedians, appear in their great sketch which created such a sensation when produced at Koster & Bial's, New York, a few months ago. Bernard Dillyn, the accomplished boffin, has extended his engagement to another month, and will appear in a selection of new scenes. Gilbert and Godlie, the popular comedians, will appear in a black-face act during which they introduce several new dances and songs replete with fresh gags and witcisms. Caron and Herne, the comic clowns, appear in their specialty of wet wash, with the addition of several new features. In addition to this array of attractive skits Dion Romandy has a musical programme in preparation which is a gem. The bill is for the full week with the usual Saturday matinee.

The Burbank underscores for tomorrow evening and the remainder of the week Milton Noble's dramatization of the famous New York weekly story, "Bertha, the Sewing Machine Girl," under the title of "A Man of the People," and it will be the last week of Mr. Noble's successful engagement.

The play depicts in vivid tints the outrageous treatment to which the poor slaves of the sewing machine are subjected by heartless employers, and Mr. Noble, in the role of Jack Ryder, appears in a character that is said to be peculiarly suited to the Dumb-bells, Rose Stillman, Georgia Woodthorpe and Grace Pierce will be seen in the cast and the play will be staged in elegant style, new scenery being prepared especially for this production. The action of the play introduces many types of characters found in the American metropolis and Mr. Noble's sixth and last week promises to be his best.

To night "Love and Law" will be given its final presentation.

**THE BUNCE LIGHT.**

They say M. B. Curtis is going into vaudeville.

Lolo Haff is to return to America next month.

Hugh Chiffers, late of the Pauline Hall company, has joined Lillian Russell.

Henry Guy Carleton is going to Bermuda, where he can work on his new play in peace and quiet.

David Belasco has completed arrangements for the production in Paris next season of "The Heart of Maryland."

E. J. Henley, who is in ill health, is traveling with his wife, Helen Bertram,

## A TALK WITH JOHN HARE

TWO ENGLISH ACTORS INTERVIEWED ON MANY SUBJECTS.

The Playwright Phero Took to the Lady with a Past—A Healthy Reaction in the Taste of Playgoers—Sarah Bernhardt Declares that Her Dog is a Capital Critic.

(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 27, 1896.—Persons there has been no more cheering indication this season of the public's desire for good, healthy plays than the remarkable success which John Hare met with in "A Pair of Spectacles" during the last fortnight of his engagement here. For two weeks this most admirable actor had been playing to empty benches in "The Notorious Mrs. Ebbisham," a play which New York would not accept on any grounds.

Then came that charming performance of Benjamin Goldfinch, and on the final night of his engagement dozens of persons were turned away from Abbey's unable to buy even admission to the theater.

The death of Prince Henry of Bat-

tenberg has struck a disastrous blow to all the London theaters. The period of court mourning has been generally participated in by the English people, and as a result the theaters are almost empty.

Now all the members of M. B. Curtis' "Gentleman Joe" company have brought suit to recover their salaries. They claim that Curtis never paid them a cent, and several of them are known to be in absolute destitution.

LESLIE WHITACRE.

## SILVER INVESTMENT.

Silverware is something more than a trinket; it should be considered as an investment to be handed down to the children and grandchildren. Our stock is selected on this basis. The best makes, such as Whiting, Gorham, Alvin and others, whose productions are of the very highest excellence, can only find a place here.

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ELSIE DE WOLFE TO PLAY A  
JEWESS.

In the Empire new play, "A Woman's Reasons," Elsie de Wolfe has

been cast for the part of an aristocratic English Jewess. The play deals with the marriage of a Christian girl with a Hebrew. Henry Miller will play the part of the Hebrew here, but he has agreed to follow out the orders of the playwright, and wear a Jewish nose. The play has enjoyed a run in London, where Miss Beerbohm Tree and Charles Coghlan are playing the leading parts. It is said to be a modern edition of "Frou-Frou."

RIALTO GOSSIP.

Arrangements have just been completed by which Mrs. Hare, in "The Widow Jones," will return to the Bijou late in February, for an indefinite run. Henry Irving is said to be bitterly opposed to the marriage of his young son Henry with Dorothy Baird, the young woman who is now playing "Trilby" in London. The marriage is announced to take place at an early date.

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LESLIE WHITACRE.



Among our Metal Beds and Cribs this Red Letter movement has been stirring—it has reduced the prices here as throughout the store—We cannot begin to tell of the different styles in this space—let a few cash price suggestions suffice—Come and view the finest furniture in Southern California at Red Letter Prices.

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White Iron Beds with brass trimmings, heavy pattern..... \$9.00  
White Iron Beds with heavy brass trimmings and bow ends..... \$13, 14, \$16.50, \$18, \$20

White Enamel Iron Cribs, brass trimmed with drop side..... \$10 and \$11  
White Enamel Iron Cribs, Brass Rail all round, drop side, for..... \$17.50  
Beautiful Line All-Brass Cribs.

Full size All-Brass Beds, in beautiful designs, strong and last a lifetime..... \$27, \$30, \$35, \$37.50, \$40 up to \$85

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Sweet Pickles, per lb..... 15c  
Mocha and Java Coffee, per lb..... 15c  
Tea Uncolored Japan Tea, per lb..... 15c  
Tea Colored Japan Tea, per lb..... 15c  
Tea Gunpowder Tea, per lb..... 15c  
Tea Oolong Tea, per lb..... 15c  
Tea Pan Fired Japan Tea, per lb..... 15c  
5 gallons Perfection Coal Oil..... 25c  
5 gallons Gasoline..... 25c  
Moon's Saratoga Chips, per can..... 25c  
Dried Peaches, per can..... 25c  
Cora, per can..... 25c  
Table Apricots, per can..... 25c  
Table Blackberries, per can..... 25c  
Dried Prunes, per lb..... 25c  
Dried Nectarines, per lb..... 25c  
Dried Bartlett Pears, per lb..... 25c

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## SPRING STUFFS.

## CRISP, LIGHT GOODS FILL THE SHOP WINDOWS.

A Linen Season—The Most Beautiful Wash Fabrics Ever Seen—Idealized Muslins, Brown Grenadines and Batistes, New Soft Shirtings and Marie Antoinette Dimples.

(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES)

NEW YORK, Jan. 27, 1896.—Spring and summer wash fabrics have come to town, and, like the first Jonquils and hyacinths, they make their sweet heads up suddenly to say goodbye to winter, they are nodding gayly from all the big shop windows.

Compared to the heavy offerings, indeed, that parade by in the bitter day, these dainty textiles are genuine buds of promise to the woman who knows her summer frocks to be the most becoming of all; so one is not surprised to find fair feminines rushing like sheep to crop the first blossoms of the cotton and linen harvest.

It is the early bird every time that catches the worm, and this holds good with muslins and organdies, as well as other things. They are expensive just now, of course, than they will be later, but among all the standard designs that are likely to run straight through the summer, there are bound, as always, to be a few rare and novel ones which late buyers will never see.

## LINENS LEAD.

To judge from the indications, grass linens are to take the lead with summer textures, and as though those of

vivid watermelon pink ever seen, but it only lent a rosy, becoming glow to the neutral linens.

Bands of a thick white Russian lace run through with narrow black velvet, bows and rosettes on the bodice, and many even appear under very open lace insertions in bands on the skirt. For the use of these insertions is the width offered, and a trial of them at the waistors are a wonderful pink-violet, a rich purple called "eminence" and a nazarene blue that has sapphire shadings.

To combine with the velvet ribbon, and especially for the gray lines with batiste studded with lace, are charming French embroideries in lace designs on butter yellow batiste.

A rich ecru lace called Point de Venise, though not quite as dainty as the yellow embroideries perhaps, is a newer and more splendid trimming for the gray linens.

## WASH GOODS.

For the cambrics, linen lawns and percales, which, though running mainly to stripes, are in the delicate pinks, blues, yellows and greens of old, there are some new and dainty designs that have proven their washable worth by long trial. Dimples and batistes are to be worn more than ever, if the enormous quantities of them shown in the shops count in anything, and some of the designs in them are as playful as the designs in the eye. Narrow stripes outnumber the figures in both, but with the stripes small colored flowers, in wreaths, garlands and tiny bou-

tints and dotted with silk between that, the white comes to the rescue.

Such as this for epicurean tastes has pale olive green ribbon stripes with black silk dots on the wide white Swiss stripes between. Made up over geranium pink silk and with a stock, belt and sleeve twists of velvet in the same shade, this pattern would develop into an enchanting costume.

## FACE AND FOOTING.

An airy web may take the place of more conventional trappings for the bodice, and to those possible flourishes, could be a fine footing colored with copperas and put on plait or kilted.

For trimming, simple muslins, lawns and dimples that are to be washed, point desprit footling will be much used, and the pattern of this it is most effective when our gathered.

## SPRING SHIRTINGS.

In the new shirt waist is observed a strong leaning toward delicate, limp cotton instead of the thick percales and cambrics of last summer.

Grass linens, plain, figured, striped and dotted are also extensively used, and the same stiff, white linen collars and cuffs of last year are still in high favor.

When, however, the waist is of batiste or figured in delicate tones, the collars

## POPULAR TRIMMINGS.

Velvet ribbon, by the way, is to be the most modish decoration for cotton and linen gowns, and it will take the shape of stocks, belts, bows and rosettes on the bodice, and many even appear under very open lace insertions in bands on the skirt. For

the use of these insertions is the width offered, and a trial of them at the waistors are a wonderful pink-violet, a rich purple called "eminence" and a nazarene blue that has sapphire shadings.

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## POISE AND POSE CLASSES.

American Women are Now Perfecting Their Gait in Walking.

(CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.)

It is in a fru-fru boudoir—a dream in white and gold, with low, luxuriant divans, chairs in which one can almost bury one's self, mirrors reaching from floor to ceiling, and various odd decorative conceits that the walking class profits.

The professor, who, by the way, is a woman, first discovers what her pupils' particular crime against grace may be orders of her corsets and makes them all don loose dresses.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor is considered the principal pupil of the pose and poise class.

She carries herself superbly, but there is the suggestion of a swinging motion to her gait, which the professor is striving to overcome.

Mrs. Astor has an unique way of sitting which first came to evidence last autumn at the horse show. Invariably when she stops to speak with a friend she rests her hand upon her hip; it isn't altogether a graceful pose, in fact it could only be forgiveable in an

## THE CORRECT POSE.

is able to stoop suddenly and sweep the floor with one hand, while the other is waved triumphantly aloft, she need have no further fears of being stiff-waisted or wooden-shouldered.

Having mastered these gymnastic exercises and attained the perfect pose, the pupil advanced a step higher, and the first position, one foot behind the other and all the weight on the front and right foot, then the other foot is raised so that the toe touches the ground. This is not done with the muscles of the foot, but with those of the thigh.

With the second movement, the foot is brought forward, hanging perfectly limp. In the third movement, the knee straightened and the foot falls in place—the foot must not be set down, it must fall by the action of the knee in straightening.

This by slow degrees is each member of the walking class dropping into the poetry of motion and becomes initiated into the mysteries of a goddess-like.

DIANA CROSSWAYS.

## AS IN A LOOKING GLASS.

A Clever Woman's Ingenious Contrivance for Her Dressing-room.

(CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.)

An ingenious woman has hit upon a clever plan for seeing herself and her new gown as "others" see her.

She has recently moved into a flat, which, although spacious and handsome, does not possess among its furnishings a long mirror or a glass. One was absolutely indispensable to the unalloyed happiness and peace of mind of the fair mistress, so she found it necessary to put her wits to work temporally.

The result is charming to a degree, and satisfactory in every way. In the first place, a looking-glass about three and a half feet long by two and a half feet wide was purchased, set in a plain frame of pine wood about four inches wide. This frame was entirely covered with white calico and white cotton, which also forms the wall covering in the pretty bedroom for which the mirror was designed.

The next step was to secure two strong hinges and fasten the mirror to the wall, the shutters or blinds are put up to window.

The spot chosen for this home-made pier glass is near a window, and with the mirror easily adjusted to any angle and all the daylight there is upon it to make up the back of one's gown to the rear of one's bodice, to say nothing of back hair.

Then when not in use, the mirror hangs back upon its hinges, where it looks like a solid, respectable bit of furniture against the wall.

Another useful contrivance in the looking-glass line is a hand mirror, which is fastened to the back of one toilet chair. Every woman nowadays looks in this at least once a day, and the oval looking-glass and toilet chair are adjuncts of every well-appointed dressing-room.

The next step is to make the pupil stand perfectly still on a straight line, so that the inside of the ball of the foot touches a mark made on the floor. Then these pretty maids and

## PREPARATORY INSTRUCTIONS.

And the walking lessons—how are they conducted?

First the poise is taught to stand correctly, as the whole secret of grace is poise. Once this is acquired, a woman cannot be awkward. One must stand so that the weight falls upon the ball of the foot and the loins; the heel is off the floor.

The next step is to make the pupil stand perfectly still on a straight line, so that the inside of the ball of the foot touches a mark made on the floor. Then these pretty maids and

## ELEANOR LEXINGTON.

Astor; but not only is the pose condoned, it is copied and has become quite the smart thing.

Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt is another member of the class who is learning grace of movement. She is a charming dancer and if she practices her walking lessons faithfully will in time become a prize pedestrian.

Another pretty girl who practices walking arises on the ball of her pretty feet is Miss Grace Wilson. Miss Daisy Post and Miss Tiffany are also members of the class.

## CONSULTING ARTISTS.

And the walking lessons—how are they conducted?

First the poise is taught to stand correctly, as the whole secret of grace is poise. Once this is acquired, a woman cannot be awkward. One must stand so that the weight falls upon the ball of the foot and the loins; the heel is off the floor.

The next step is to make the pupil

stand perfectly still on a straight line, so that the inside of the ball of the foot touches a mark made on the floor. Then these pretty maids and

## ELEANOR LEXINGTON.

a chance of as adorable as these ravishing textiles are bound to make.

The old dead white unbecoming ones have been numbered with things past, the new ones coming in soft becoming tones, or if white they are so barred with crinkled ribbon stripes in gay

matrons all "toeing the mark," sway their bodies back and forth without losing the beat or losing balance.

This is a much more difficult feat than one might imagine, the human body having been so long accustomed to toppling through life that the power of balancing is utterly lost.

The "pointing" exercise follows. This strengthens the instep and develops the

## WOMEN ADVISE WITH PROFESSIONAL PORTRAIT PAINTERS.

Artists Furnish Their Patrons with a Detailed Color Scheme, as Well as Sketches and Photographs to Guide Them in Matters of Dress.

## (CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES)

NEW YORK, Jan. 27, 1896.—That every woman has in her complexion, eyes and hair a distinct "color-scheme," is a fact which artists have been asserting for years. They have also vainly striven to impress upon the feminine public the importance of each woman studying her own "palette."

There is invariably some prominent color tone, as well as a dominant form, which a woman should accept as the basis principle, or suggestion, for every dress, hat or wrap with which she adorns herself. And if she is unable to discover it by intuition she should consult an authority on the subject.

## EXPERT ADVICE.

Artists are meeting this new demand in the most cordial spirit, and are willing to work out individual schemes of dress for their patrons.

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Mail Orders  
Carefully, Promptly  
and Satisfactorily  
Filled. Send for  
Samples.

"The best is the cheapest."

# BOSTON DRY GOODS STORE

TELEPHONE 904.

239 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE CITY HALL.

Our Aim  
—Is to sell the best  
—goods at the lowest  
—prices consistent  
—with quality.

## Colored Dress Goods.

We are fully alive to the importance of early spring importations; our import orders and later purchases were all made with this in mind. We place upon our counters tomorrow the cream of foreign markets, and the best of home manufactures; never were the styles more beautiful, or colorings more unique, the most complete stocks that it has ever been our pleasure to place on exhibition.

## Silk and Wool Mixtures.

Batignalles, Zelnive, Genevieve, Alexanderine, Angorilene, etc. Plaids and Checks, Macalpine, Merville, Tartan and Clan Plaids, Forfar Checks, etc. To successfully inaugurate the sale of this popular stock, we offer a large lot of the very best Domestic goods made at extremely low prices, which we are only enabled to do through a very heavy purchase for cash.

All-wool Cheviotine Checks, at..... 25c  
38-inch all-wool Whig Cord Mixtures, at..... 40c  
40-inch Mohair Fancies, at..... 50c  
46-inch all-wool Tailor Suiting Mixtures, at 65c  
46-inch all-wool Fancy Crepons, at..... 75c  
48-inch all-wool Genevieve Mixtures, at \$1.00

## Cloak and Suit Department.

We wish to call special notice to our Spring Ready-made Suits. To attempt to describe them would be to do them an injustice. We earnestly request the Ladies to call and see them. They are by far the finest made, most stylish and best finished tailor-made Suits ever shown in this city.

## Linen Department.

Hotel-keepers know where to get the best values. We supply more than one-half the hotels in this vicinity with their towels and bedding. We hem sheets and pillow cases to order at 40c per dozen for pillow cases, and 50c a dozen for sheets.

### NOTICE THESE SPECIALS.

Five	Eight Silver Damask Napkins, at.....	\$1.50
Three	Loom Damask Napkins, at.....	\$1.25
Quarter	42-inch Cream Table Damask, at.....	.50c
Al-linen Hemmed Huck Towels, 17x22 in., 8½ c.	Belfast Honeycomb Towels, per dozen.....	\$1.00
Full Size Marcella Pattern Bed Spreads.....	75c	
Full Yard-wide Bleached Muslin, at.....	5c	
Five	Quarter Ready-made Pillow Cases.....	12½ c

### SPECIAL.

Our first important arrival of Cotton Waists, in Percales, Madras, Lawn and Dimittes; large assortment; lowest prices. Second Floor.

## A Word About Advertising.

Although we have been in business in Los Angeles for fourteen years, we have never advertised until within the past year. Times have changed and you have been brought to realize that many an advertisement contains a money-saving story, well worth the reading.

Our advertising policy is plain and straightforward. We endeavor in our daily talks about Dry Goods, to interest sensible, thinking people, to tell them in a quiet way about the doings in our big store, and to advance sound arguments why they should trade here, and to hold out strong inducements for them to become our friends and patrons, and the great power in our efforts is simple TRUTH. We never try to misrepresent, never exaggerate, or have our advertisements misleading. We realize that it would never pay us to offer more than we can give. Our policy is not "something for nothing," but "a dollar's worth for a dollar." We give you whatever we promise and ask you to read our ads. each day and give us a fair chance to convince you that it is to your advantage to trade here.

We hope that our old patrons will bear witness to the truth of our statements, and others will so appreciate our policy that they may become our business friends.

## Art Department.

On Monday morning the Art Department will be unusually attractive through the offering of a large lot of covers, etc., at prices that are bound to win us friends. Below we give a few specimens of the values:

Very serviceable strong Tray Covers, plain or with outline designs, from 15c to 75c.

Handsome fringed Tray Covers, with designs or plain, from 25c to 75c.

A line of Bureau and Sideboard Scarfs, fringed or hemstitched, stamped or plain, from 25c to \$1.50.

A broken assortment of Embroidered Table Covers, 36x36, with fringe, from 50c to \$2.00.

Small Table Covers, 24x24, with linen fringe and tinted designs, for 40c.

Sofa Pillow Covers, 22x22, with tinted designs to be worked in outline, 25c.

A line Sofa Pillow Covers in dark Delft Blue, with tan embroidery, 75c.

The above prices are a third and in many cases a half less than regular.

### SPECIAL.

50 pairs Pillow Shams, stamped in outline designs, for the extremely low price of 15c per pair.

## Black Dress Goods

Our buyers have, for the past six months, been preparing for our Spring Opening of Black Dress Goods, and as a result we show the very choicest assortment that has ever graced our counters in this important department, embracing as it does nearly every design and quality manufactured. The following weaves are entirely new and very popular:

Lavarre, Trebizonde, Navarre, Bicyclette, Corail Cheveret, Castella, Amoranto, etc., etc.

## Extraordinary Values.

44-in. All-wool Lizard Suitings. 75c  
44-in. All-wool Figured Soleil. \$1.00  
44-in. All-wool Fig. Olga Cloth \$1.25

These are all new goods, inspection will show them to be the best values yet offered in this department.

## ALL GOODS SOLD AT NEW YORK PRICES.

### CRIPPLE CREEK.

The Great Gold-mining Camp of Colorado,

To Which Millions of Eyes Are Now Turned.

Letter from a Correspondent on the Spot—Retrospect and Review—The Conditions Today.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.)

CRIPPLE CREEK (Colo.), Jan. 27.—

While the East, North and South are gradually awakening to the fact that there lies buried beneath the soil of a little plot of ground eight miles square, in the State of Colorado, under the shadow of Pike's Peak, a wealth of precious yellow metal sufficient to transform us all into very excellent imitators of that much-envied gentleman named Croesus, the camp has just been made at the gold field of Cripple Creek is not, as has been generally supposed, a new gold field at all. Once again the wisdom of Solomon finds endorsement. There is certainly nothing new under the sun. Within the past few days old mining shafts have been discovered in the Cripple Creek district, which bear the unmistakable ear-marks of the work of the Aztecs. Scientists that have made a study of the Mexican aborigines declare that there is no possible ground for doubt that the mining holes lately come upon date back at all events to the date of the Spanish conquerors, who, it is presumed, sent their native pueblos slaves to delve in this even then famous El Dorado of the north. The question has consequently arisen as to whether the legends in connection with the Aztec civilization of New Mexico near the present city of Santa Fe, are not gross exaggerations of the truth. It is quite as reasonable to suppose, in view of modern investigation, and the assured richness of the Cripple Creek country, that it was from the mines of Mexico that the rich stills found in the old Spanish churches of our neighbor republic, were transported. The glittering crucifixes, crosses and other similar ornaments of the Mexican cathedrals and all probability were made of material dug from the ground of Colorado, over which in years to come cattle roamed and cowboys galloped their bronchos, little imagining the gondolas that was but a few feet beneath.

In similar blissful ignorance of the straight stick, they were passing to pick up, perhaps, a crooked one nearer the Pacific Coast, the early founders, following the beaten trail westward in search of gold, circled the base of Pike's Peak—leaving the ascent for the indomitable Pike with never so much as a suspicion of the millions concealed at its feet to the westward, that were a half century later, millionaires of their descendants. The gold fever in California raged, ran its course, and abated. Years afterward the excitement renewed over the Black Hills discoveries. There were sporadic finds here and there, in other sections. Placer mining in the neighborhood of Pike's Peak was itself an old story. Men that washed the sand of the mountain streams realized that a day profit was not an impossible spring, but it was reserved for a

coboy to stumble on the fact that the soil was pregnant with the richest ore. The country west of Pike's Peak was an ideal grazing district. The cattle of the rancheros were there in thousands and the cattle of the miners of the region. One Sunday afternoon in 1890—there is always sunshine in Colorado—one of these rough, honest, hardy fellows, in endeavoring to herd a stray steer, picked up a bit of rock to throw at an obstinate maverick. The left off at the middle of his speech. He was a man of experience. He had been in Leadville in 1879, and he knew the indications of the coveted ore. He weighed it in his hands. With another piece of rock he broke it in two, and to his delight found indications of decolorized veins. His excitement over the discovery can be fancied. The broken pieces went into his pocket, and another rock went hurtling in the direction of the steer. Then he drove a stake in the ground to mark the spot, and at the first opportunity made his claim. The number of miners in Cripple Creek was then thirty-five thousand and every train adds to this number its quota. The stage lines have been superseded by auto lines of rail road over which run trains to Pikes Peak. One must fairly fight one's way up the main street to the hotel, and one is lucky to get as much as a chair in the office to sleep upon at the universal rate of \$1 per night.

On the hill in the Palace Hotel, everywhere, rich is the one subject, mines, rich ore strikes, locations, lodes and leads are the few words that greet the ear of the tenderfoot, who stands in awe of the din and the crush. Though Colorado's silver interests are second to none in the country, the chief question here is forgotten. The productive silver mines of Leadville, Aspen, and Creede are still plodding along, producing more silver than ever before, but the miners' interests have been eclipsed by the rich finds and prospects of the more precious yellow, and in the little mining camp with the wounded name nothing is heard of dreams of but gold, gold, gold. The production for 1895 amounted to eight millions of dollars, and the supply, it is now claimed, is virtually inexhaustible. And in this connection a most interesting feature is the fact that the tenderfoot of gold ore is in direct contradistinction to all known theories. The experts that have visited Cripple Creek with the express purpose of investigating the geological conditions agree that these are a mystery beyond their ken. They have only found the indications of the ore lacking, but they have discovered certain formations which, if seen in other sections, would, they declare, absolutely preclude the possibility of finding any gold at all. And yet, in spite of this, the rich vein deposits follow. Indeed it is, according to expert opinion, that the supply is practically everlasting.

The cowboy element that gave the place its name and that discovered its wealth was, as may well be imagined, very promptly dispelled. A gallant, determined, young fellow, which forms the frontispiece of a recently published history of the camp and its mining interests, pictures the prospectors with picks and shovels, driving out the cowboys and their cattle and their horses, and then, with wisdom born of experience, refused to repeat their errors. The cowboys, however, were not so wary. Sanguine and full of contempt for the tenderfoot, they having been fooled by a previous alleged rich discovery in another section, that pinched out in a shockingly discouraging manner, refused to repeat their experience, and with wisdom born of experience, refused to learn their lesson. Some of them have paid dearly for this "pinch out" at a shallow depth. These few men clung to this theory until very recently. Some of their fellows however, who came out of the schools of mining, have been won over to the theory, and after investigating the finds of the early prospectors of Cripple Creek wagged their heads and said that gold ore in any quantity in such a formation was a geological impossibility. Hedged a little away, and told to retire in the statement that the veins of gold were "pinch out" at a shallow depth. These few men clung to this theory until very recently. Some of their fellows however, who came out of the schools of mining, have been won over to the theory, and after investigating the finds of the early prospectors of Cripple Creek wagged their heads and said that gold ore in any quantity in such a formation was a geological impossibility. Hedged a little away, and told to retire in the statement that the veins of gold were "pinch out" at a shallow depth. These few men clung to this theory until very recently. 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## THE WORLD'S SINS.

Bab Says She Believes that Only  
God and Satan

Are Interested in Our Temptations  
and Fallings.

A Close Acquaintancehip with the  
Serpent—When Woman Confesses  
to a Clergyman She Should  
Have a Chaperone.

The Best Expression of Penance—Rev-  
erend Iced Purple—No Romances or  
Gossip Wanted in Confessions—  
How Clever Women Can Hold Men—  
Value of Magic Words—Why Mystic  
Slang Is Unlike Patent Medicine.

(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—It is the story of St. Anthony and over again. A saint and a woman, and the woman is by the devil, and the saint—well, not a la Kipling, indeed, no, it is the same story. It was told about St. Anthony this story long, long ago, and then, in a way, Hawthorne told about it, "Search me, I am not here." In a most modern novel he told it again, but not in the same way, inasmuch as it was the saint and not the siren who did the tempting. But now a modern dramatist puts it upon the stage and audiences are horrified or pleased, or delighted. But somebody told us to realize the somber part of the saint's story being told every day. When woman was made, an experiment had already been tried on man and subtlety was left out of his composition. In the creation of woman it was not omitted. From the very first she had what the best critics call "the blues" or "the blues," little ways were appeared of and increased by her close acquaintanceship with the serpent.

WOMEN BEFORE CLERGYMEN.

Too often, and I am a woman who says it, religion in woman is hysterical and dramatic; she approaches it with a certain nine times out of ten look for a certain amount of spiritual enjoyment. She joys in laying bare her heart to him, she sees a keen delight in telling of her sins and lingering over them as they were virtues, and will give her heart to him, and doubtless say to this clergyman, "I am a saint as well as a priest. If she is dainty, sympathetic, charming to look upon, and of that mysterious air which gives her the privilege of speaking a little more plainly than a girl would, she becomes a saint in the eyes of the man who meets her. Take the man in the play. He is a High Churchman who fasts rigorously, who is stern and cold, severe, and really more bitter with the sinster. Most people are, who have never been tempted. It forces the unripe girl to confess her weakness before the whole congregation. Then there comes into his life a woman, hard of heart and sweet of face, charming in manner and flippant of speech; exquisite in dress, and with all the dainty touches that individualize a woman, such as a sweet perfume, about her.

HE CLAIMS IT WAS FATE.

that threw this woman into his arms, that made him realize that he was a man and not a spirit, and then, poor, concealed wretch, he thought he did penance for his sin when he had to leave his church. And he said, "I know that once we talk a thing over we feel better. It was a magnificent exhibition of the vanity of a clergyman. If, instead of getting up in the congregation and speaking his sins, he had come down to his confessor, he had kept quiet with his sin over before him, fed the hungry, warmed the cold, cared for the sick, and made his life the penance for his sin, it would have amounted to something. But no, with his majestic vanity he had to go for a penance, and that he was the greatest sinner among them, but, like David, he had fallen, and that he asked their prayers."

Where was the dramatic skill? Or did he count on it of his audience? You know that once we talk a thing over we feel better. It was a magnificent exhibition of the vanity of a clergyman. If, instead of getting up in the congregation and speaking his sins, he had come down to his confessor, he had kept quiet with his sin over before him, fed the hungry, warmed the cold, cared for the sick, and made his life the penance for his sin, it would have amounted to something. But no, with his majestic vanity he had to go for a penance, and that he was the greatest sinner among them, but, like David, he had fallen, and that he asked their prayers.

What was the dramatic skill? Or did he count on it of his audience? You know that once we talk a thing over we feel better. It was a magnificent exhibition of the vanity of a clergyman. If, instead of getting up in the congregation and speaking his sins, he had come down to his confessor, he had kept quiet with his sin over before him, fed the hungry, warmed the cold, cared for the sick, and made his life the penance for his sin, it would have amounted to something. But no, with his majestic vanity he had to go for a penance, and that he was the greatest sinner among them, but, like David, he had fallen, and that he asked their prayers.

THE CLEGGYMAN WITH WHOM YOU FLIRT.

spiritually is physically a man, and the torso of the hand, the drooping of the eyelid, the quiver of the lip and the winking get-up is as good as the clergyman approaches you, that act in a more disorganized way than a more or less rigid attitude produces.

He shamed the church to his bones.

And these are God and Satan.

The sum and substance of it all was that this melodramatic clergyman, who, to the last, says the only happiness he ever had was when he was singing, simply gave to his congregation a sermon on the sins of the world, identifying himself as the hero, and his sin as the chief incident, and nobody was the better for it. He shamed the church to his bones.

He shamed the father whose name he bore, and he shamed the mother who gave him birth.

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## THE SCHOMBURG LINE.

A PARTISAN HISTORY OF THE VENEZUELA AFFAIR.

A Citizen of the United States Discusses the Question—History of the Boundary Issue—Venezuelans and Their Grasping Tendencies.

William Yates Perot writes to the Baltimore Sun the following history of the Venezuelan question:

Permit me, as a former resident of British Guiana, and one who is thoroughly familiar with that country and all the matters in dispute between Venezuela and that colony, to make a few observations on the present situation. President Cleveland has made a terrible blunder. I shall endeavor to show first, that Venezuela has no case; second, that the Monroe doctrine is not involved at all in the dispute between the two countries. The boundary line between the two countries is largely one of historical and geographical facts. The Spaniards settled on the Orinoco about the year 1580, the Dutch on the Pemonero in the same year. They were dislodged from their settle- ment by the Spaniards three years later, and their next successful attempt at colonization was in 1611, on an island called Kyk-Over-All, near the mouth of the Essequibo River. This was the principal seat of settlement until one hundred years later, when the capital was removed to Stabroek, called Georgetown when taken by the British. By the peace of Amiens, in 1802 Holland's possessions in what is known as the colonies of Essequibo, Demerara, and Berbice, were ceded to Great Britain, and have ever since been known as British Guiana.

## HISTORICAL FACTS.

Venezuela achieved its independence in 1814, and succeeded to whatever rights Spain might have had in the matter. In fact, the Spaniards and the Venezuelans have never at any time made claims or attempted any jurisdiction over any part of the territory lying east of the Schomburg line or the Amacura. The Dutch laid out sugar and coffee plantations along the Essequibo to the mouth of the Cuyuni River around the coast to the Pemonero, the majority of which plantations are in cultivation today. At no time has Venezuela ever had any foothold there, nor has there been any settlement or even direct entry of Schomburg line. On the other hand, the writer, who was one of the first white men to penetrate that country, fifteen years ago, before any gold was discovered, found a dreary, trackless waste, where the Indians had left a mark of all he had passed. At the same time the remains of Dutch forts are to be seen well up the Cuyuni River almost as far as the Uruaro, where the difficulty of outposts occurred about a year ago. In the Barima remains of Dutch abandoned estates, with gold which can be seen today. At this would go to show that the presumption of evidence as afforded by previous occupation would be in favor of the Dutch as against the Spanish claimant.

## THE BRITISH LINES.

In 1840 Great Britain sent Sir Robert Schomburg, a well-known geologist, who defined the British lines. It is a well-known principle in international law that the lines of demarcation between contiguous territories should be defined by natural boundaries, such as great rivers, mountains, or mountain ranges. It was affirmed by the late Czar of Russia, as arbitrator in a similar dispute between Dutch Guiana and French Guiana, that the largest river course, in the absence of the clearest evidence of a natural boundary, is the natural boundary line. The only two rivers answering this description are the Essequibo and Orinoco. As Spain had always held and colonized the basin of the Orinoco, and Holland in a smaller measure had held the Essequibo, and its tributaries, it remained upon the next largest river course lying between the two, the Amacura, which forms the base of the Schomburg line. A settlement of this matter has been allowed to remain in abeyance all these years, except at a certain place, the territory involved was found to be of little or no value until the discovery of gold, about ten years ago; secondly, all the inhabited portion of British Guiana had been confined to a strip of land along the seacoast devoted exclusively to sugar-growing, and extending about fifteen or sixteen miles. Since emancipation of slavery in 1834, the negroes refuse to work regularly, and large numbers of coolies from East India, amounting to about seven thousand a year, have been regularly imported from India to work on the estates, and the cost at a very heavy expense, and the planter, who controlled the policy of the government (a man requiring to be a possessor of eighty acres of land, forty of which should be bone fide in cultivation) is liable to a severe tax in the Legislature, and is compelled, to any means being taken to devolve or facilitate access to the vast country lying behind them, fearing that their labor supply would be drawn away from them.

## DISCOVERIES OF GOLD.

Ten years ago American and English prospectors pushed their way up these various rivers and found gold in large and paying quantities. The government was forced to take notice of the discovery, and issued a general regulation that all gold should be sent to a mint, and the planter, who controlled the policy of the government (a man requiring to be a possessor of eighty acres of land, forty of which should be bone fide in cultivation) is liable to a severe tax in the Legislature, and is compelled, to any means being taken to devolve or facilitate access to the vast country lying behind them, fearing that their labor supply would be drawn away from them.

## LIFE AND PROPERTY INSECURE.

An instance of the insecurity of life and property under the Venezuela rule I would mention a case of T. Morris Perot of Philadelphia, a wealthy maltaise there, who was president of a gold mine in Venezuela, which was entirely subscribed to by Philadelphia capital. The mine was situated in the State Department by the United States Consul, Dr. Spight, but nothing has been heard of any demand made for redress from the Venezuelan government. Although this outrage occurred over a year ago, Venezuela has not to the present, has offered no apology or indemnity to Great Britain, although one has now been perceptibly placed. That it has been so is only one of the many proofs that Great Britain, in her cessions of British strength, has shown extreme anxiety to defer to the wishes of this country as far as is compatible with her dignity and self-respect.

## THE WAY OUT.

There will be no war. War between two such countries as England and America is a disaster so widely spread and so

## Choice Roses at 5 Cents



## OUR RAINBOW COLLECTION

OF 20 ROSES FOR \$1.00. PREPAID BY MAIL.

The Roses we send are on their own roots, from 10 to 15 inches high, and will bloom freely this summer, either in pots or planted in yard. They are hardy ever bloomers. We send instructions with each order, how to plant and care for them. Please examine the list below of so choice, fragrant monthly Roses, and see if you can duplicate them anywhere, for an amount so small as \$1. They are nearly all new kinds. We guarantee them to reach you in good condition, and we also guarantee them to be the best dollar's worth of Roses you have ever purchased.

**THE LIST:** AUGUSTA VICTORIA, pure white, always in bloom. CHAMPION OF THE WORLD, (New) rich bright pink, finest rose grown. STAR OF THE WORLD, the queen of all yellow roses. MARION DINGER, rich velvety crimson in clusters. CLOTHILDE SOUPERT, very favorite, always in bloom. ROSEMARY, golden yellow. SCARLET BEDDER, the richest of all red roses. SENATOR McNAULTON, lovely canary yellow. SUNSET, yellow, highly colored. FRIEDRICKA KRUGER, coppery yellow and peach. MARIE GUILLOT, the greatest of all pure white roses. DUCHESS DE BRABANT, amber rose, tinged apricot yellow. MADAME CAMILLE, beautiful salmon and rose flesh. GRACE DARLING, clear maroon red passing to lake, elegant. CATHERINE MERMET, every body's favorite. Md. DE WATTEVILLE, rose blush, bordered deep crimson. RHEINGOLD, beautiful shades of saffron and tan. Md. WELCHE, amber yellow, tinged with copper and orange. Md. HOSTE, immense large double pure white, very fragrant.

Remember.—The above 20 Roses sent to any address, Postage paid, for \$1.

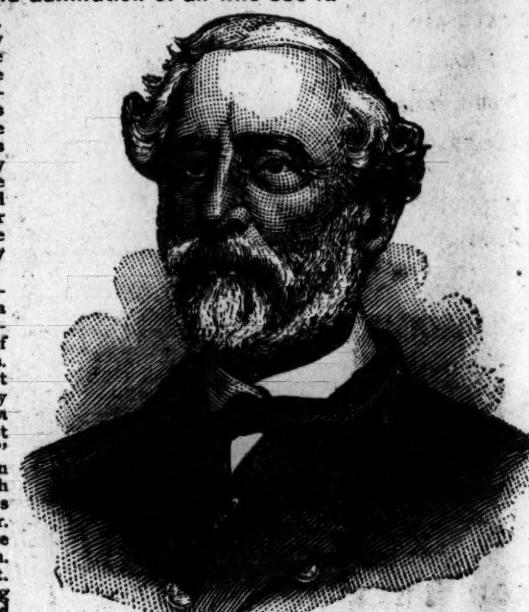
## NEW EVER-BLOOMING ROSE,

## GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE.

THIS IS A MOST WONDERFUL ROSE. Distinct in its vigorous growth and beautiful foliage. Distinct in the shape and appearance of its elegant buds and flowers. Notably distinct in the great freedom of its blooms. Remarkably distinct in its exquisite coloring. It is the wonder and admiration of all who see it.

This magnificent new Rose was raised by a Mr. Mechan, of Richmond, Virginia, and named by him in honor of one of the greatest generals the world has ever known. We purchased the entire stock of it, and we have the pleasure of first introducing it to the public. We feel confident that its great beauty will win for it a lasting place in the affection of all lovers of beautiful Roses, as it is a gem indeed. No rose has sprung into popularity so quickly as Gen'l Lee. This is evidenced by the fact that our sales the last year were one hundred thousand plants alone, a record that no other Rose has even approached, and this is the more remarkable from the fact that we were the only firm advertising it.

**GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE** is a true ever-blooming Rose, and belongs to the Tea section. It is a vigorous grower, with beautiful, dark-green foliage, of leathery-like texture. In its freedom of bloom it takes rank in the lead of all other Roses. We have no hesitancy in saying that we believe it will produce more perfect Roses than any variety extant. There are some Roses that will show a few more buds than this variety, but they will not perfect all the flowers, while in the "General," every flower comes perfect. We have never seen an imperfect bud or flower of this variety. With us it has been a mass of beautiful, double roses all through the year, both Winter and Summer. The great beauty and color of the Rose is in the elegant shape and color of its buds and bloom. There is no other Rose like it in either respect. The buds are borne on long stems, and are long and somewhat more open at the end of the bud than is seen in the other varieties—the arrangement of the petals interlacing so nicely as to graphically represent the petals interlacing so nicely as to give



GENERAL R. E. LEE.

Don't place your Orders before seeing our prices, WE CAN SAVE YOU MONEY.

We have large two-year-old Roses for immediate effect, and all kinds of Climbers and Shrubbery for the Lawn. Liberal premiums to club raisers, or how to get your Seeds and Plants FREE.

## We Are the Largest Rose Growers in the World!

Our sales of Rose Plants alone last season exceeded a million and a half. When you order Roses, Plants and Seeds, you want the very best. Try us. Address,

## GOOD &amp; REESE CO.,

CHAMPION CITY GREENHOUSES,

Box 340

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

damage done. During Mr. Perot's absence from Venezuela, Gen. Pulgar, acting for Guzman Blanco, bought in the mine at a forced sale on some fictitious account, which the Venezuelans had come to nought owing to the demand of Venezuela, backed up by the United States, to extend the matter to the line of the Essequibo. This country has been in continuous possession of the English, and afterward English territory for 200 years, whose millions of capital are invested, can it be wondered that Great Britain should refuse most positively to submit the lives and property of her subjects to the mere chance of submission to such a government as that of Venezuela?

**VENEZUELAN OUTRAGES.** A year ago, a Venezuelan prospector crossed from the English to the Venezuelan territory at Uruaro, on the side opposite the Venezuelans had a station with fifty men; on the other the English two sub-inspectors and five men; the Americans were promptly arrested, being considered pirates and traitors to the Venezuelan side to mediate in their favor. He was immediately arrested under arrest; the Venezuelans then crossed the river, tore down the English flag, trampled it to pieces, and placed the whole board over the station being entirely looted. The men were marched over a rough country to Bolivar, where word was received from President Crespo to set them free. The American miners were forced to cross the river, and around their necks; one of them died upon arrival at Bolivar from the ill-treatment received, and the other escaped to Trinidad, broken in health, with all his property gone. A statement of the facts was submitted to the State Department by the United States Consul, Dr. Spight, but nothing has been heard of any demand made for redress from the Venezuelan government. Although this outrage occurred over a year ago, Venezuela has not to the present, has offered no apology or indemnity to Great Britain, although one has now been perceptibly placed.

**CONAN DOYLE ON AMERICA.** (London Times)—To the Editor of the Times—Sir: An Englishman who travels to America finds it only in the recurrent crises which have marked the whole history of the two nations. The feeling is always smouldering, and the latent breath of discussion sets it in a blaze. I believe and have long believed that the greater danger lies in the excessive kindness which is shown to individual Englishmen. The other is of the bitter feeling which appears to exist both in the press and among the public against his country. The Englishman is only too apt to bear the brunt of the unfeeling and ungrudging word of heartfelt praise for the great things which our kinsmen have done, for the unwearied industry, their virtues, and their doggedness in their unparalleled cause, which they were compelled to fight when war was over. We have always fastened upon the small crude details and overlooked the great facts behind. In our shocked contemplation of an expectation upon the fact we have lost sight of the universal suffrage and equal education. Our travels from Mrs. Trollope and Dickens onward have been surprised that the versatile, hard-working men, who often combined their trade in one to adapt themselves to the wants of a growing community, had not the manners of Oxford or the repose of Sussex. They could not understand that this rough vitality and overbearing energy which carried them through their task implied those compensatory defects which go with universal virtues. Of all English travelers to the States, there is hardly one who did not make mischief with his reminiscences, until, in our own days, Mr. Bryce did something to expunge the blame between the Irish-American and the politician who is in search of his vote. But no such superficial explanation as this can cover the fact that the Governor of Washington, the President of the United States, and the President of the

United States upon such a trivial matter would be the greatest crime the world has ever witnessed; it is impossible for these two countries to go to war without bringing on a general European war, the result of which no one can calculate, its loss of blood and treasure. The house of Rothschild is composed of five different nationalities, one English, another French, another Austrian, another German, but all are Rothschilds. With the enormous interests that have at stake, and the power they can bring to bear on the various governments, who dare not go to war without their consent, it may be taken for granted that such a war will be brought to bear as will remove all possibility of interference. In order that both the United States and Great Britain can withdraw from the matter and without loss of prestige, a way will be found whereby intimations will be conveyed to Venezuela that she must be distinctly British, and afterward English territory for 200 years, whose millions of capital are invested, can it be wondered that Great Britain should refuse most positively to submit the lives and property of her subjects to the mere chance of submission to such a government as that of Venezuela?

If we are to blame as a community for some at least of these unfortunate historical incidents, we are even more to blame as individuals, which is the widespread blight which is felt against us. Few Englishmen could be found now to contend that we were justified in those views of retaliation which brought the war with us, and which no one can calculate, its loss of blood and treasure. The house of Rothschild is composed of five different nationalities, one English, another French, another Austrian, another German, but all are Rothschilds. With the enormous interests that have at stake, and the power they can bring to bear on the various governments, who dare not go to war without their consent, it may be taken for granted that such a war will be brought to bear as will remove all possibility of interference. In order that both the United States and Great Britain can withdraw from the matter and without loss of prestige, a way will be found whereby intimations will be conveyed to Venezuela that she must be distinctly British, and afterward English territory for 200 years, whose millions of capital are invested, can it be wondered that Great Britain should refuse most positively to submit the lives and property of her subjects to the mere chance of submission to such a government as that of Venezuela?

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## Grand Special 6 Day Wrapper Sale.

Positively Half Price.

**At .39c—Wrappers.**

Standard quality print, neat-light stripes; regular price 75c.

**At .69c—Wrappers.**

Flannelette and dark colors, and light and dark Print Wrappers, trimmed with ruffle; regular price \$1.

**At .98c—Wrappers.**

Black Sateen and French Percale Wrappers, in light or dark colors, trimmed with rume or braid; regular price \$1.50.

**At \$1.69—Wrappers.**

Good quality English Wool Cassimere Wrappers, in serviceable gray shades; regular price \$2.50.

**At \$1.98—Wrappers.**

Cashmere Wrappers, handsome plain colors, splendidly made; regular price \$3.

# Furious February Price Cutting.

The grand final price cut of the winter season, positively no further reductions will be made under any circumstances whatever—And the sale is for this week only. It is by far the most important event of a season, distinguished for low prices—But the power of the Parisian to push prices to the very lowest notch is well known. The time is here. We have the nerve, and down the prices go. No store will meet these figures.—No store in the city of Los Angeles can meet these figures.—Splendid values doesn't express it—Bargain is a weak word to use here. It's a price Holocaust—That's what it is.

## Special Feature.

We are going to carry a full line of Ladies' Underskirts, and will startle you with some great values in these goods the next two weeks.

## New Waists.

We shall open tomorrow the first arrival of '96 styles in Wash and Silk Waists, a beautiful assortment.

## Bargain Velvets.

Beautiful line of 19-inch Silk Face Velvets, close pile and splendid sheen, actually worth \$1.50 and \$2 the yard, almost all colors, now at **69c**

*Fur garments repaired by the best furriers in Southern California.*

## A Terrific Six Days' Slaughter of Fine Cloth Garments.

### Quarters and Dimes Going a Dollar's Reach

#### At \$1.98—Storm Ulsters.

Ladies' Storm Ulsters, heavy and medium weight, Scotch Tweeds; sizes left 32, 34, 36, all beautifully stylish; worth \$10 and \$15.

#### At \$2.39—Walking Coats.

Ladies' English Walking Coats and Jackets, in a variety of patterns, all stylish and neat; worth \$8 and \$10.

#### At \$5.89—Walking Coats.

Ladies' English Walking Coats, three-fourth lengths, all of the late English designs; worth from \$10 to \$20.

#### At \$8.50—Cloth Capes.

Black or Tan Kersey Cloth Double Capes with wide velvet collars that have sold as high as \$16.50.

#### High Grade Short Cloth Jackets

Plain and rough cloths—very newest styles, go for the next six days like this: \$11 cloth jackets at \$9.00; \$25 cloth jackets at \$13.50; \$20 cloth jackets at \$10; \$30 cloth jackets at \$16.50; \$35 cloth jackets at \$20.

*Parisian Coat and Suit Co.*

221 South Spring Street.

#### Mail orders promptly filled at these prices as long as the goods last.

## Bargain Tables The Great Big 3

**Bargain Table No. 1.**—A crowd of all-wool tan capes and fur-trimmed collarettes, actually worth \$5; for six days **\$1.98**

**Table No. 2.**—A table load of navy, brown, tan and black capes, good lengths and stylish cuts, worth \$10 to \$12; for six days **\$3.98**

**Table No. 3.**—A beautiful line of cloth capes, all elegantly trimmed, stylish cut and colors, worth \$15 and \$20; for six days **\$6.98**



## Furs at Less Than Cost of the Raw Skin.

#### At \$15.75—Fur Capes.

84-inch Baltic Seal Capes, edged with Black Thibet, full sweep, satin plaid lined, worth \$25.

#### At \$12.00—Fur Capes.

84-inch Baltic Seal Cape, well lined and of excellent workmanship, never sold for less than \$20.

#### At \$10.00—Fur Capes.

80-inch Baltic Seal Cape, beautifully trimmed and lined, been selling all winter for \$15.

#### At \$18.00—Fur Capes.

180-inch full sweep Baltic Seal Cape, edged all round with Thibet, never sold for less than \$80.

## HOW DOGS ARE JUDGED.

### RULES FOLLOWED IN AWARDING BENCH-SHOW PRIZES.

**Only Experts for Judges—Notwithstanding the Definite Standards That Have Been Fixed It is Not Always Easy to Decide Which Dog is Best.**

(CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.)

Bench shows for dogs are strongly entrenched in the favor of the American people, and the attendance at them each year is larger than the year preceding. The dog is unquestionably a most popular animal and undeserving of the reproach implied when a man is contemptuously called a "dog;" on the contrary, he merits what the great naturalist Cuvier said of him when he declared that the domestic dog was the "completest, the most singular and the most useful conquest ever made by man." It would be a pleasant and a grateful task to relate well-authenticated instances of canine intelligence, loyalty and affection in illustration of the truth of the great naturalist's sweeping assertion, but that

the blue ribbon, but the judge's task is not simplified, for he must select as second and third prize-winners quite as easily as though they were not a "star in the ring," the one that outshines his rivals. To be second in the mastiff class to Beaufort's Black Prince, in the St. Bernard class were honors that were sought after as keenly as though these two great dogs had not won exhibition. This year neither will compete, as Sir Bedevere is dead and Black Prince has been purchased for exhibition in England. In these classes, therefore, there will be a new deal.

**JUDGING THE MASTIFF.**  
The owners and breeders of dogs have formed special clubs, such as the Collie Club, the Fox Terrier Club, Pointer Club, and so on. None of these clubs make rules determining the standard by which the dogs shall be judged in the ring and each club definitely says how the judge shall be apportioning the value of the points of the dog. For instance, the points of the mastiff are apportioned as follows:

General character and symmetry, 10 points.

Skull, 12 points.

Ears, 4 points.

Eyes, 6 points.

Height and substance of body, 10 points.

Chest and ribs, 8 points.

flattened curve, with a depression up the center of the forehead from the medium line between the eyes to half-way up the nose. The nose is straight, the nostrils well developed, and the mouth is well balanced.

To the foregoing two points the value of twenty-two is given, while to the face or muzzle is accorded eighteen points and the latter is described with great fulness as follows: "Short, broad, wide, the eyes, and keeping nearly parallel in line, the end of the nose not truncated; that is blunt and cut off square, thus forming a right angle with the upper line of the face, of great depth from the point of the nose to under-jaw. Under-jaw broad to the end; canine teeth healthy, powerful and wide apart; upper lip well developed, projecting beyond the upper, but never sufficiently so as to become visible when the mouth is closed. Nose broad, with widely-spreading nostrils, when viewed from the front; flat (not pointed or turned up); lips well developed, at obtuse angles with the septum, and slightly pendulous so as to show a square profile. Length of muzzle to whole head and face is 1 to 3. Circumference of muzzle (measured midway between the eyes and nose) to that of the head (measures before the ears) as 3 to 5."

I shall not go on with the minute description of the mastiff for fear of being tedious, but will content myself with the general remark that the other qualities required to do with the dog's height and substance, as well as its great strength and capacity to carry his own great weight with ease. The mastiff is the ideal watchdog and for this reason is required to have both intelligence and courage. His intelligence is so great that we have had the best opportunity of observing him and prepared to maintain that he has accurate knowledge of property rights as a full bench of Supreme Court judges. Whether in such the mastiff arrives at a decision by instinct or by reason has not been determined, but he decides justly in all cases and in some it would seem that the process of reasoning could not have been absent. Indeed, Mr. Winchell of Fair Haven, Conn., can give full details of mastiff intelligence, some of which are almost uncanny in their penetrating insight. For instance, when Mr. Winchell entered into correspondence for the sale of Black Prince, the dog became uncontrollable, and Mr. Winchell with a telephone call to Weybridge, England, a telegram arrived from London closing the bargain Black Prince was present and saw it opened. He lowered his great head, put his tail between his legs and sat off to his kennel. From that time until the day he took to England he neglected his food and would not be comforted. It is pleasant to relate, however, that he regained his spirits on the voyage, and in England at the bench shows he is carrying off the honors.

The mastiff is also a most docile creature, but he is not devoid of indignity or ridicule. To catch a mastiff's eye and laugh at him is pretty sure to provoke his anger; to treat him with disrespect is very apt to rouse in him an unapproachable ferocity. But all in all, the mastiff is the gentlest of dogs, the best protection of property, and safest provider of children of all of his race.

He is not the most courageous dog in the country, but he is the most intelligent, and discriminates well. The club also describes the perfect mastiff by way of explaining why such numerical value should be given to the various points. The mastiff, the club rules say, should be "large, active and powerful, symmetrical and of well-knit frame," a combination of grandeur and good-nature, of courage and docility. His head in general outline should have a square appearance, while breadth is given to the desire. Of the skull the rule says it should be "wide, massive, the ears, forehead flat, but wrinkled when attention is excited; brows (superciliary ridges) slightly raised; muscles of the temples and cheeks (temporal and masseter) well developed; arch across the skull of a rounded,

mastiffs. They bred recklessly and every large dog resembling the mastiff was sold as a mastiff even though he had in him only one-quarter of mastiff blood. These mongrels and half-breeds were the dogs whose actions in various parts of the country have given the mastiff a hard name, for many of them were fierce and treacherous and untractable. Now it is well known that all dogs needlessly crossbreeding are more frequently the progeny of all the good qualities of both breeds and the exaggeration of the bad qualities of both breeds. What this should be so I do not know, but I am sure that every observant breeder of experience asserts it is an incontrovertible fact. The mastiff is not the only dog that has suffered from this cause, and one of the best results of the bench shows for dogs is that none but purely-bred animals can be exhibited.

**THE FOX TERRIER.**  
One of the most attractive dogs bred in this country is the fox terrier, which is cleaner and habits is the most spartanlike of his race. He is clean, courageous, alert, nice in his taste, and handsome as a cayenne-bird, is aoughboured racehorse. This type is probably the result of a careful crossing of the English terrier and the English greyhound, and he was originally bred for fox hunting, as a fox-hound.

When a fox went to ground the terrier would by persistent snapping in the hole, where he would follow, start the fox again. But long ago the fox-hounds became too fast for the fox terrier and the original hunting was discontinued, but the instinct to hunt still remains.

The fox terrier can probably stand the indignities of interbreeding, petting as well as any other dog, but a season or so of such treatment is pretty sure to spoil his courage and make him degenerate into a mere toy. He is a dog that sleeps well in cases ordinarily designed for canary birds. No fox terrier subject to such treatment could possibly develop into a prize winner at a dog show.

**THE SCOTCH SHEPHERD DOG.**  
The collie, or Scotch shepherd dog, is now and long has been one of the most useful of his race. Sheep farming in many parts of Scotland never reached a higher point than when the collie was the aid of this wonderfully intelligent animal. In watching sheep, in gathering them in their folds, and in taking them to market, one well-trained dog can do the work that would require a dozen or more dogs in Scotland. There fore, the collie has long been esteemed as man's most faithful friend, and he has been appropriately celebrated in song and story. In America the collie has not yet been extensively used in the business of supplying

his appropriate work, but a great many splendid show specimens have been imported and the progeny of these are very hardy and healthy. The collie is noted for his intelligence, which is unquestionably as great as that of the French poodles, which do such remarkable things at the circus. The collie, however, has no fondness for tricks. He will learn a trick, learn quickly, but does not hold it. But when the collie realizes that what he is doing is only a trick, he will do it again with much unwillingness, or not at all. He is a working dog with a high appreciation of ability. Over his kennel the motto might be appropriately inscribed: "Ability is nobility." In breeding the collie for the bench-shows there has been a disposition to favor sickness of coat and pointlessness of head. To get the former slight traces of the Gordon setter blood have been used, and the latter traces of the dachshund. But this kind of tampering with what is probably the most purely bred of all types of dogs is sorry business, and is now frowned upon by the Collie Club, and judges in definite terms are cautioned against it.

**HERE IS THE STANDARD FOR JUDGING COLLIES.**  
Head and expression ..... 15 points  
Ears ..... 10 points  
Neck and shoulders ..... 10 points  
Legs and feet ..... 15 points  
Hind quarters ..... 10 points  
Back and loins ..... 5 points  
Coat and trill ..... 5 points  
Size ..... 5 points  
Total ..... 100 points

The breeding of the collie for bench show points has not, it must be admitted, contributed to his utility. If, however, the collie were bred for such points and also used in the field, his breeding would probably improve the type. The instinct of an animal is inherited, and is developed by training; the inheritance, of course, is greater from generation to generation. The opposite of this must also be true, and the tendency of an animal to degenerate, to decrease, and the inheritance of progeny less. The collies in America are probably, therefore, not susceptible of acquiring the accomplishments of those faithful "tykes" celebrated by Hogan and Burns.

**THE POINTER.**  
The Pointer Club has set up this standard:

Total ..... 100 points  
Neck ..... 10 points  
Ears, eyes and lips ..... 4 points  
Neck ..... 15 points  
Shoulders and chest ..... 15 points  
Back, quarters and stiffe ..... 10 points  
Legs, elbows and hocks ..... 12 points  
Feet ..... 3 points  
Coat ..... 3 points  
Color ..... 5 points  
Symmetry ..... 7 points  
Total ..... 100 points

Anyone familiar with the work which is done in the laboratory is known either to the field will see the wisdom of this arrangement, in regard to the command of man over the animal. The means of absolutely controlling the exhibition of organic disease in the human body, and of driving it out as effectively as demons are said to have been expelled in the body of Jesus Christ, is not well to feel too sure that we are on the eve of such a mighty revolution in the theory and practice of medicine as would quickly follow on the discovery of a new form of organic disease, which may prove to be the cause of gradual failure of the vital powers. The treatment is said by its inventor to be one by a system of mechanical vibrations, produced by means of an "oscillator," the result being a thorough shaking up of the human frame. It is not stated, however, whether the electrical vibrations produced by his apparatus kill off the microbic entities which are now believed to be the cause of most of the organic diseases or a general toning up so that the ravages can be successfully resisted. More probably the latter than the former, either, however, that the cyclic reader may feel disposed to think still is open to question. For whilst the wretched man who has not tried it is entitled to say the alternating current is greater wonder in the field of electrical vibration than that is contained in the office and whistling "Yankee Doodle." He found that only one of the poems contained unmistakable evidences of divine inspiration, and that is published in another column. There was nothing in the other poems, either, comprehensively, lots, or shockingly original to indicate that the divine afflatus had gotten in its work with the authors before they wrote the poems.

(Washington Star.) It's a good deal of work to keep this tall of mine from getting twisted," said the British lion. "You don't go about it in the right way," replied the Russian bear. "You ought to quit lashing it and wag it once in a while."

Beecham's pills are for biliousness, bilious headache, dyspepsia, heartburn, torpid liver, dizziness, sick headache, bad taste in the mouth, coated tongue, loss of appetite, sallow skin, etc., when caused by constipation; and constipation is the most frequent cause of all of them.

Go by the book. Pills 10¢ and 25¢ a box. Book free at your druggist's or write B. F. Allen Co., 365 Canal Street, New York.

Annual sales more than 6,000,000 boxes.

**ONE BOTTLE CURES.**  
McBurney's Kidney & Bladder Cure.

It is certain and thorough cure for pains in the small of the back, Stone in the Bladder, Bright's Disease, Female Troubles, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Stones, Weakness of Children, Gravel, Gall Stones, Thick Turbid, Frothy Urine, Dropsey and Diabetes. For which take ten drops of McBurney's Kidney and Bladder Cure, emollient to the skin, for two months. The effects may be attained at some time in the years to come. Each of the processes of organic nature is a combination of them, and to be able to bring about and aggregation of the cells which are the units of animal organization have been studied sufficiently to afford at least a glimpse of the methods employed by nature. It should seem that

For Sale by All Druggists.

**W. F. McBURNEY.**  
Sole Manufacturer.  
418 S. Spring St. Los Angeles, Cal.

XVTH YEAR.

## IN A STORM ON MONT BLANC.

HOW GARRETT P. SERVISS ATTACKED THE "TOP-KNOT OF EUROPE."

Twice Forced to Turn Back—A Frightful Night in a Mountain-side Hut  
Perilous Experiences Followed by Complete Success—Stories of  
Climbers Whose Efforts Ended in Death—The Route to the  
Summit—At the Grands Mulets.

(From a Special Contributor to The Times).

Standing on the spindling tower of the Matterhorn early one August morning in 1894, I saw for the first time, the white crown of Europe, Mt. Blanc, with its snows sparkling high above the roof of clouds that covered the dozing summer in the valleys of Piedmont. Just one year later I started from Chamonix to climb to that cool world in the blue.

My guide was Ambroise Couttet, whose family name is famous in the mountaineering annals of Savoy. An earlier Ambroise Couttet lies in the ice bosom of Mt. Blanc, fallen, years ago, down a crevasse so profound that his would-be rescuers were drawn back awe-struck, and with shivering voices from the horrible depths, where bottom they could not find. Even before that time Pierre Couttet had been whirled to death on the great peak, and his body, embedded and preserved in a glacier, was found nearly half a century afterward at its foot. And two other Couttets of past years escaped, by the merest hair of miraculous fort-

thousands of feet below, the immense cliff in the mountain side was choked with masses of never-melting snow.

"Never mind," said Couttet, as I stopped to give the permission for my face, "it will be cool enough when we get onto the glacier."

And it was—so cool in fact that I had

easily pulled on my coat. Having passed out of range of the Aiguille du Midi we found comfortable going on the ice.

THE ROUTE TO THE SUMMIT.

The northern slope of Mt. Blanc is hollowed into a vast cavernous channel, half filled with glaciers, and edged on the east by the Mt. Maudit and its outlying pinnacles. Snowy ridges and peaks stand afar in the moonlight on all sides.

At the height of 12,000 feet we came upon the Petit Plateau, a comparatively horizontal lap of snow, which is frequently swept clear across with avalanches of ice descending from the enormous crags that hang over the crevasses above.

The frosty splinters of a recent downfall

sparkled and crunched under our feet.

It is one of the most dangerous places

in the mountain. "Men have lost

them there," said Couttet, "and never found them."

"Is that remark of Mr. Conway,

the Himalayan climber, in describing his passage of the place. "Many times I have crossed it," said M. Vallet, the mountain meteorologist, last summer. "I have a strong feeling of the heart, and the moment we are over the Petit Plateau I always hear my guides, trained and fearless men, mutter, 'Once more we are out of it.'

Knowing these things is needless to say, but we found the Petit Plateau keenly interesting. The menacing sea

race leaned from the cliffs, glittering

icy, and threw black shadows upon the snow beneath, but suffered us to

pass unmolested.

Above the Petit Plateau is a steep ascent called the Grands Montets,

which taxes the breath. Having sur-

mounted this we were on the Grand Plateau, a much wider level than the other, edged with tremendous ice

cliffs and crevasses, and situated at an altitude of 13,000 feet.

At this point it had been band day, but the clouds had thickened rapidly and the summit was wrapped and completely hidden in them. Blasts of frigid wind began to whistle about us, driving swirling clouds of ice into our faces. We quickly made out for it, it would not do to be caught in a storm here. The Grand Plateau has taken many lives that its ill-starred neighbor below.

## A MONT BLANC SNOWSTORM.

We now bore off to the right in order to clamber up the side of the great channel, or depression, that we had far through, because at its upper end where it meets the base of the crowning pyramid of the peak it abuts against ice-covered precipices that no mortal will ever scale. Snow

commenced to fall and the wind rose.

As we neared the crest of the ridge between the Dome du Gouter and the Bosses du Dromedaire and the summit, the tempest burst fiercely upon us. In an instant we were enveloped by a cloud of whirling snow that blotted out sky and mountains alike. It drove in my face and half blinded me.

It was so thick that a few yards away would have been concealed even without a violent wind to confuse the vision. At times Couttet, close ahead of me, was visible only in a kind of gray outline like a wraith. On an open plain such as this, with a tempestuous wind, he would have had his dangers for a traveler seeking his way.

We were seeking our way, not on an open plain, but two miles and a half above sea level, in a desert of snow and ice, with precipices, icefalls, and chasms, traditional landmarks we knew nothing about, assailed by a wild storm, all landmarks obliterated and our footsteps filling so fast with drifted snow that in two minutes we could not see from what direction we had last come.

In such a situation, with no map, the mighty river of ice causes the loss of labyrinthine fissures and crevasses, overhanging with towering seracs, or ice turrets; and the ice descends, between the Grands Mulets and the rock wall in front of us, driving, sending clouds of ice into our faces. We quickly made out for it, it would not do to be caught in a storm here. The Grand Plateau has taken many lives that its ill-starred neighbor below.

Even a practiced climber is occasionally compelled to look to his stars passing the juncture of our return I witnessed the accident in this place which proved at the same time the reality of the danger and the uselessness in sudden crises of the mountaineer's rope. A tourist descending from the Grands Mulets was pulled, by the rope, impetuously, around the head of a crevasse, where the only footway was a few inches of ice hewn with an ax. Being heedless or nervous his feet shot from under, and with a yell he plunged into the pit. Luckily he was tied to the rope between two guides, one of whom, seeing him fall, sprang forward and the other, behind, had also a safe foothold. As he fell the guides braced themselves, the rope zipped, and the unfortunate adventurer hung clutching and kicking at the polished blue wall. He had nearly descended but a few feet when the rope, torn from his hands, disappeared and he disappeared.

While the terrible recollections were running through my mind I noticed that we were no longer ascending, and that Couttet, whom I had not troubled with questions as long as he showed no hesitation, was bearing now the way we had come, and occasionally stopped and peering about with spread nostrils like a dog seeking a trail.

The bodies of five of these victims were found but a few feet aside from the proper route, which in clear weather would have led to safety; the other six had disappeared.

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Mine Marke and Olivier Gay were not so fortunate near this spot in 1870. The bodies of five of these victims were found but a few feet aside from the proper route, which in clear weather would have led to safety; the other six had disappeared.

AT THE GRANDS MULETS.

We reached the Grands Mulets in the middle of the afternoon. Here the great majority of amateur climbers attempt to terminate their climb of Mt. Blanc. The experience of getting to the peak becomes a catastrophe, valleys of ice and stones being discharged from its lofty precipices. The falling rocks, dropping as some of them do, from ledge to ledge, half a mile, acquire the velocity of cannon shots. Nobody ever lingers on this part of the route, and we had no desire to pause, though the Aiguille sends comparatively few stones down so late in the summer.

The sun beat furiously while we were

scrambling on the rocks, and the later were warm to the touch, although

awful night above, amid the crackling of glacial ice, the shattering of avalanches before his final victory over the peak in 1786. In the spirit which led the Romans to surname the conqueror of Hannibal "Scipio Africanus," the exultant Chamoniards called their hero "Balmat, le Mt. Blanc." He too, perished in a fall from a precipice in 1834, and there are a thousand who whisper that his spirit can be seen flitting over the snowy water before every new catastrophe.

The cabin at the Grands Mulets is furnished with rough bunks and cooking apparatus, and during the summer, when we are able to get by the guides, acts as hostess for this high-perched "inn," 10,000 feet above sea level.

All this the eye caught in a twinkling as the storm curtain was lifted only to be quickly dropped again, shutting out both the upper and the lower world, and leaving us isolated on the slippery roof ridge of Europe. At the same time the wind increased its strength and became more penetrating. I pulled my fingers out of the digits of my woolen gloves and gripped my iron-shod baton between thumb and knuckles. We now had our bearings, thanks to the momentary glance, and it behoveous us not to be long in getting to the top. Every instant growing worse. At times it was not the simplest thing in the world to keep one's feet in the face of the gale.

And it was—so cool in fact that I had easily pulled on my coat. Having passed out of range of the Aiguille du Midi we found comfortable going on the ice.

We were standing on the rounded back

of a snowy ridge. Just in front the white surface dipped and disappeared in a vast gulf of air, where flying clouds were torn against the black jagged points of lower mountains. Above our level, to the left, rocks appeared protruding, and the freezing drifts of snow. I knew that these must belong to the Bosses du Dromedaire, and that the hut we sought was perched on one of them.

All this the eye caught in a twinkling as the storm curtain was lifted only to be quickly dropped again, shutting out both the upper and the lower world, and leaving us isolated on the slippery roof ridge of Europe. At the same time the wind increased its strength and became more penetrating. I pulled my fingers out of the digits of my woolen gloves and gripped my iron-shod baton between thumb and knuckles. We now had our bearings, thanks to the momentary glance, and it behoveous us not to be long in getting to the top. Every instant growing worse. At times it was not the simplest thing in the world to keep one's feet in the face of the gale.

And it was—so cool in fact that I had

easily pulled on my coat. Having passed out of range of the Aiguille du Midi we found comfortable going on the ice.

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## CHILEAN BITTERNESS.

ORIGIN OF THEIR STRONG FEELING AGAINST AMERICANS.  
THE CHILEAN WAR IN THE MINES IN 1849.

Capture of Americans in the Calaveras Camps—The Murder of Endicott and Starr—The Americans Bound and Marched for Thirty-six Hours—A Dramatic Conference—The Exhausted Chileans Captured by Their Prisoners—Tried and Punished.

From advance sheets of "Autobiographical History of Maturano in California." NOTE.—Col. James J. Ayres has furnished The Times with advance sheets of two chapters of his forthcoming book entitled "Autobiographical History of Pioneer Times in California." One of these chapters is public familiar with the incidents of the tragic event which gave rise to the embittered feelings of the Chileans toward Americans. It was this feeling which led the miners in Valparaiso some two years ago to attack the sailors of an American cruiser on shore leave. Two of the latter were killed, and others were wounded, and the Americans resulting in very strained relations between the United States and Chile. Col. Ayres was one of the principal leaders taken by the Chileans in the "Calaveras war," and is therefore position to relate with accuracy the history of that event. He also gives interesting and graphic incidents of camp life in the winter of '48.—(Editor Times.)

THE CHILEAN WAR IN CALAVERAS COUNTY.

CHAPTER V.

Situated on an elevated flat, about two miles from our camp, was the settlement of Chilean miners. One Dr. Concha was the chief and moving spirit in this settlement, supported by some eight or ten lieutenants. The rest of the people consisted of peons whom they had brought from Chile, and who stood in relation to the headmen as servile dependents, in fact as slaves.

Small numbers of Americans complained that whenever they discovered a new gulch and attempted to mine it, they were driven off by an superior body of these Chileans, who laid claim to the gulch. At last the action of the Chileans became unendurable, and unless steps were taken to counteract their pretensions they might result in actual hostility and bloodshed. A mass meeting was called of the miners of the district to adopt a code of laws under which the size, location and position of claims would be regularly determined. In other mining districts where Americans from the South had brought their slaves with them, a law was adopted which prohibited the masters from taking up claims for their slaves. The same principle applied to the Chileans who prided them from the right to take up claims for their peons. The district was organized at this meeting, its boundaries set forth, and a code of mining laws, in which the above principles were included, was adopted.

It was not long after this meeting had been held when some of our miners were driven off from and under circumstances of aggravating circumstances out of a gulch they had been working in. When the news of this exasperating aggression reached the various camps in the district the excitement was intense, and as soon as possible in time the miners elected an alcalde, before whom all classes of disputes were settled, and whose decisions were invariably acquiesced in and enforced. Judge Collier, of Virginia, a venerable gentleman of distinguished presence of large intelligence and of positive character, backed by unflinching nerve, had been selected. Complaint was made before him of this last aggression, and he advised that a small meeting of the miners of the district should be called. This meeting came together in a temper of great exasperation against the Chileans, and adopted a resolution to rid the district of these unpleasant neighbors by fixing a time at which they should leave, and if they did not go, then to compel them. The meeting marched in a body to Chilean Camp, and served the notice upon the headmen present.

The Chilean imbroglio had almost passed out of our minds when one morning we suddenly called our attention to a sound as of marching men. Suddenly our tent flaps were pointed at us. We were ordered to come outside, and each one as he ran out, down went his arms, arms bound together behind with cords. Four of us were fastened to a tree, and a strong guard placed over us. There was such flourishing of pistols and knives that I feared some of us would be killed by accident if not design. It is well known that no one will keep quiet. I spoke to the man in command in Spanish, and told him there was no need of these tumultuous demonstrations; we were their prisoners and would not attempt escape. My speech had been heard, and I found my captor rather communistic. The rest of the hand, in the meantime, had seized and bound the Americans in the Iowa cabins and in several tents near. Shortly afterward a messenger told me camp had been called on the hill, and bring me with him as I might be used as an interpreter. This camp was located on a hill about half a mile from ours. On arriving at the foot of the hill we were instructed to wait for further orders. We had not been long waiting when we heard several shots fired in quick succession. I turned to my guard and told him this was a very bad business, and that if any of our people were killed they would hold to a severe account for it. About that time we were called to come to the camp.

On reaching it I found an old man named Endicott in the last agony from gunshot wounds and near him was another old man named Starr, who had been severely wounded in the arm and shoulder. These were the only white men they found in the camp; for the others had gone off on a visit to other camps. The leader of the Chileans was called "Tirante," and he was not misnamed. He seemed to gloat over the capture of his enemies, calling me to him, asked me if that was not Judge Collier. When I assured him it was not he seemed greatly disappointed. Judge Collier was looked upon by the Chileans as the instigator and leader of the miners who had revolted against them, and they wanted to see vengeance upon him above all others. A short consultation ensued between Tirante and his chief men as to the next move they should make. They feared that if they returned to their mines they might reach the camp where Judge Collier lived. As it was a considerable camp, it was probable, if the alarm had been given that an armed force would soon confront them, so they determined to return to the Iowa cabin and with their prisoners moved forward.

Although Starr was in great pain, he was ordered to march with us. With the assistance I rendered him he succeeded in reaching the Iowa cabin, where our captors held a conference, and determined to proceed to the same fork of the Calaveras. Starr was to be left behind, and I placed him in a bunk, wrapping him up as comfortably as I could. He lay afterward found dead in the bunk, and I did not think the wounds he had received from the hills were mortal. I have always believed that the Chileans dispatched him before they left. They would have reasoned that he might manage to crawl to the camp, give the alarm and cause an armed force to be sent against them, [general idea of where we were. We] district, and passed a system of laws

knew that in our last march the evening before we had crossed the main Stockton road and gone for miles in the direction of the Mokelumne River. As daylight broadened, the brightness of the eastern sky gave token of the coming of a clear and stormless day. The weather as well as our own condition had changed within a short space of time. To the turn of the elements had succeeded a grateful calm, and from being prisoners in the power of a ruthless enemy, we had become the captors and they the captives.

We lost no time in starting with our pack horses in the direction of the Stockton road, which we reached at a point called O'Neill's ranch. As we approached the well-known capacious station, we saw one of its inmates astir. Oh discovering us he hurried over the ravine which lay between us and the station, and reached the Stockton road. Who had been on the road looking for us nearly all night, were sleeping in the tent. He ran back with the news, and by the time we arrived at the station the rescuing party had come out and received us. They were completely armed, and I reflected upon what would have happened had this party found us during the night. There would have been a conflict, in which many on both sides would undoubtedly have been killed. The rescue party had come out and received us. They were sleeping in the tent. We had been completely armed, and I reflected upon what would have happened had this party found us during the night. 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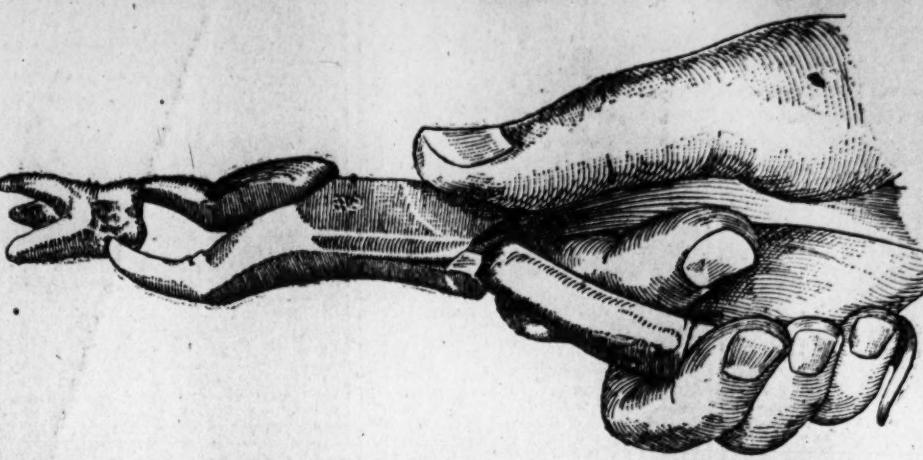
Twenty Years in Practice, Five Years in Los Angeles.

Twenty Years in Practice, Five Years in Los Angeles.

# Teeth Extracted

POSITIVELY  
AND ABSOLUTELY

# Without Pain



Twenty years in Practice, Five years in Los Angeles.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 13, 1895.  
A. F. Schiffman, D.D.S., City—Dear Sir! It affords me great pleasure to tell you that I have tested your method to your skill and methods. I have at various times during the past six months received treatment personally, and also for my family, at your office, and the usual torture in extracting teeth and filling the same is changed into complete satisfaction, if not pleasure, through the painless system you employ. I would therefore heartily recommend any of my friends to you who may be in need of your valuable services.

Yours truly,  
S. A. D. JONES,  
Gen. Agent N. Y. Life Ins. Co.

Dr. Schiffman: Since you have demonstrated your power over a painful extracting by pulling my tooth WITHOUT THE LEAST PAIN, I will surely subscribe myself, Indefinitely Yours,

E. J. WAKEMAN, Prospect Park,

I take pleasure in making this statement to the public.

I do hereby certify, this 20th day of December, 1895, Dr. Schiffman did pull three teeth for me WITHOUT PAIN, and two of said teeth were badly ulcerated. One tooth was broken off to the gum. I recommend highly his method of pulling teeth. I was really afraid to have my teeth pulled. I shall cheerfully recommend him to all my friends and many relatives. An old time resident.

E. F. CARNOCK,  
516 Clay St.

It affords me great pleasure to say that I have this day had three teeth extracted by the Schiffman Method Dental Company, two of which were very bad and hard to get, one being a molar. All of them I gave me NO PAIN WHATSOEVER. I can heartily recommend Dr. Schiffman's method to all wishing teeth extracted: they are very careful, do their work thoroughly and POSITIVELY WITHOUT PAIN. Respectfully, C. M. BALDWIN, Photographer, 261 N. Fair Oaks Ave., Pasadena.

FULLERTON, Cal.  
A. F. Schiffman, Dentist, Los Angeles, Cal.: I wish to tell you that I endorse your method as to extracting teeth.

MRS. L. P. DRAKE

I cheerfully recommend Dr. Schiffman's method for extracting teeth.

MISS F. HASKIN, Compton.

Having had my teeth extracted this morning by Dr. A. F. Schiffman, I have pleasure to attest to his method. I did not suffer in the least and would recommend his method as being the most humane I have ever experienced.

CHARLES W. EDDIS,  
Contractor and Builder, 127 E. 32d St., City.

Dr. Schiffman has extracted several teeth for my little girl without hurting her at all. He also filled quite a number for others of my family WITHOUT HURTING them.

J. C. SCHAEFER,  
1621 Park Grove Ave.

I am afflicted with heart trouble, and last time I had a tooth extracted it greatly injured me and I did not recover for three days. Dr. Schiffman extracted some teeth for me which did NOT HURT ME A PARTICLE, and I can recommend his new method for extraction of teeth. S. L. SHINNER,  
801 Yolo Ave., Pasadena.

I had a tooth with an enlarged root extracted WITHOUT PAIN by Dr. Schiffman's new method.

M. GROWE

I had a back tooth pulled. After the operator had extracted the tooth I asked to please hurry and pull it, as it was done absolutely without pain, and I could not believe it was out. The gentlemanly operator

had to show me the tooth to convince me. It was ABSOLUTELY PAINLESS.

FRANK B. CLARKE

ANAHIM, Nov. 23, 1895.  
I had 26 teeth extracted, and have gained 9 pounds since in last 3 months. I am so pleased with your manner of relieving me of the old teeth that I shall now try a full set of your manufacture, and cheerfully recommend you to any person desiring work in your profession.

WILLIAM BOYD

Hon. W. W. Braden, ex-State Auditor of Minnesota, now living in Los Angeles, says: I cheerfully recommended Dr. Schiffman's method for the PAINLESS extraction of teeth. I KNOW HOW IT IS MYSELF.

W. W. BRADEN.

Los Angeles (Cal.), Nov. 20, 1895.  
To Whom It May Concern: This is to certify that I had two (2) teeth extracted this day by Dr. Schiffman ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT PAIN, and without the use of gas, ether, chloroform or any other dangerous anesthetic. The local anesthetic is not unpleasant, and the whole procedure of extraction is performed in the most gentle, as well as the most efficient manner. I consider Dr. Schiffman as a benefactor to the human race in relieving surgical dentistry of its indescribable tortures.

N. SAUNDERS

Prof. of Mod. Languages,  
Troop Pol. Institute,  
Pasadena, Cal.

Dr. Schiffman took out a root from my lower jaw that was broken off and left by another dentist. The tooth was ulcerating, and I was in danger of having lock-jaw.

F. C. HALDEMAN

Foreman Bixby & Howard & Co.,  
Howard Summit, Cal.

Dr. Schiffman's method for the painless extraction of teeth is certainly the most wonderful achievement in modern den-

tistry. Recently I was compelled to avail myself of the new process, with delightful results.

MRS. T. E. ROWAN

332 South Main street.

Dr. Schiffman extracted an ulcerated tooth for me WITHOUT A PARTICLE OF PAIN.

C. J. LEHMAN

Ticket Broker,

313 S. Spring street.

Dr. Schiffman extracted two badly de-

cayed and ulcerated teeth for me, without a particle of pain.

MISS MARY LEHMAN

711 Elmwood Ave.

This is to certify that I have had ten teeth pulled by so-called experts in Chicago, St. Louis, Evansville and Louisville, but for neatness and dispatch, I mean quick and PAINLESS work. Dr. Schiffman's method has no equal. I can truthfully say it was entirely painless to me: and I was delighted before my tooth was pulled, which was done in a second, and I was suffering intensely. I have taken gas and vitalized air, and they are not to be COMPARED.

J. W. PATILLO

Office 118 South Broadway.

Those wishing teeth extracted can go to a better dentist than Dr. Schiffman, who extracts without pain.

B. F. DAY

Southern California Music Company.

November 6, 1895.  
The best method on earth. I had two bad teeth extracted ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT PAIN. They were decayed so bad that I dreaded the ordeal, but it was a pleasure rather than anything else. I can highly recommend Dr. Schiffman as an artist in his line.

JEREMIAH JAMES PARKER

Tacoma, Wash.

Dr. Schiffman extracted five teeth for me, without causing me the slightest inconvenience or pain, and he made an easier and more perfect success. It gives me much pleasure to testify to the perfect success of his painless and harmless

method of extracting and his success as a writer of plates. Respectfully,

MRS. W. EDSON

Manzana, Cal.

INGLEWOOD (Cal.) Nov. 27, 1895.

As regards physical suffering, I am a "super-sensitive," having never been able to obtain the slightest relief by the use of anesthetics. Recently I had three teeth extracted by the Schiffman method, and although two of them were badly ulcerated, the operation was absolutely painless, with no disagreeable sensations.

I am pleased to add that I am pleased to add one more signature to Dr. Schiffman's long list of unsolicited testimonial.

MRS. J. C. DAVIS

DUARTE (Cal.) Dec. 5, 1895.

Dr. Schiffman extracted a tooth for me without PAIN.

RUSSELL PRICE

Duarte, Cal.

Dr. Schiffman filled a very sensitive tooth

extracted one ulcerated root for me WITHOUT A PARTICLE OF PAIN, by his new method.

MRS. O. H. BURKE

Orange, Cal.

Those wishing teeth extracted can go to a better dentist than Dr. Schiffman, who extracts without pain.

O. P. ALDRICH

Monrovia, Cal.

To Whom It May Concern: This is to certify that I had an ulcerated tooth extracted by the Schiffman Method Dental Co. without its hurting me the least bit.

W. L. FINCH

Puente, Cal.

The best method on earth. I had two bad teeth extracted ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT PAIN.

They were decayed so bad that I dreaded the ordeal, but it was a pleasure rather than anything else. I can highly recommend Dr. Schiffman as an artist in his line.

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method of extracting teeth.

MRS. F. WINN

Colton, Cal.

My general health was impaired by the very worst condition of my teeth, which were badly decayed and ulcerated. I was weak and nervous, but Dr. Schiffman extracted about 22 teeth and roots for me, by his new process, which I can recommend to every one.

MRS. J. M' MORONEY

200 W. 27th St.

At the office we have a list of names reaching from here to Pasadena of persons who have had from one to thirty teeth extracted without pain. This list can be seen.

## NOTHING INHALED

And no cocaine used, which is injurious, causes sloughing, etc. The only safe method for elderly people and persons in delicate health. From one tooth to a whole set at one sitting.

You do not have to "take something and run the risk."

We have perfected a system of electric lighting whereby we are enabled to do work in the evening as well as in daytime, and hereafter will be OPEN EVENINGS.

## BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

We extract about fifty teeth a day by the Schiffman Painless Method, which is applied directly to the gums, without pain, perfectly harmless, and no bad after effects. Whenever you take gas, vitalized air, or any other vapor, you run a risk, especially if you have weak lungs or heart. By our method you run no risk. BEAUTIFUL SETS OF TEETH on Rubber or Celluloid, ranging in price from \$5 up. People from abroad can come in the morning and wear their Teeth home the same day. Temporary Sets, which look well, and can be worn with comfort, inserted in a few hours after teeth have been extracted. TEETH CLEANED FOR ONLY ONE DOLLAR. We have the largest and best equipped office and largest practice in Southern California. We are running Six Dental Chairs and wait on patients without delay. Four Expert Operators and One Lady Operator. No students. Lady assistants always in attendance to wait on ladies and children. If you have teeth that should be extracted, try us and you will never go elsewhere. Only office using the Schiffman Method for Painless Filling.

## SCHIFFMAN METHOD DENTAL CO.

Rooms 22 to 26 Schumacher Block, 107 North Spring Street.

Twenty Years in Practice, Five Years in Los Angeles

Twenty Years in Practice, Five Years in Los Angeles.

### THE UNITED STATES AS A SEA POWER.

In 1797, nearly one hundred years ago, the bright banner of the infant republic, with its sixteen golden stars, was first unfurled above the oaken walls of glorious Old Ironsides, the thunder of her guns announced to the astonished world that England was no longer to be the undisputed mighty mistress of the seas. How well that challenge has been sustained is a matter of record, and were we to pluck from the navy annals of the past century its brightest pages in those pages would be written the history of the United States navy.

But peace, as well as war, has had its victories, and for years the American clipper-built ships were the admiration and envy of all nations, and her warships the fastest and most powerful afloat.

The oaken walls of the old Constitution have given place to those of steel, and the sixteen stars are forty-five; but the flag that will float over the newest of our vessels, the Kearsarge, is a banner unshamed by dishonorable defeat, in more than a century of national existence; and a flag that today, as then, floats over the most powerful ship of her class afloat.

It was this witty Irishman, Swift, who said, "reason is a very light rider and easily thrown off"; but there are reasons and reasons, and this particular reason being, by the very nature of things, progressive, it follows that such achievements were not the result of mere luck or chance, but were the inevitable results of generations of hard experience. It was not chance that enabled the Constitution to escape from Broke's formidable squadron; it was not chance that left the Macedonian a helpless wreck before the guns of the United States; nor did chance enter into Perry's magnificent victory on Lake Erie; and still less was there chance in that sublime monument to human valor, the conduct of that noble crew of the Trenton, whose death knell was sounded in their cheers to the escaping crew of the British warship, Calliope, on that dread day at

Aia, when so many brave souls were lost in the fury of the hurricane.

Before entering into a detailed description of our navy as it is today, we will endeavor to briefly review what are universally considered to be the cardinal elements of sea power—i.e., man, gun, armor and speed.

Man being made in the image of God and endowed with reason, is pre-eminent, for everything in nature is subordinate to intelligently-directed human effort and the created machine cannot be greater than the creator.

The early American seaman received his training in the severe, but thorough, school of necessity. The colonies were little more than a fringe of scattered settlements along the Atlantic. Inland channels of commerce were few, and as a rule impassable during a large part of the year. Not only was communication by land difficult, but it was extremely hazardous. Swarms of painted savages inhabited the virgin forests, ready to swoop down with tomahawk and scalping-knife upon the peaceful trader, to plunder and to murder.

The hardy settler, dreading less the terrors of the rock-bound shore of the Atlantic than the ambushed savage, soon had afloat on its restless bosom the genesis of what was destined to be two centuries later, the greatest merchant marine of the world. The soil as a rule being arid, especially along the New England coast, there was little encouragement in the adoption of agricultural pursuits; turning to the sea; however, it was found that fish were abundant, and soon each of the settlements had its fleet of fishing boats.

It was quickly discovered that not only were coast trading and fishing comparatively safe methods of earning a livelihood, but were profitable ones as well. Naturally a large and thriving commerce soon arose, and the fame of it spreading abroad, the coast was soon scarcely second to the famous Spanish Main in the number and daring of the horde of rapacious pirates who infested it.

The colonists now found, as all nations and peoples have found at some time or other in their existence, that their prosperity is vitally dependent no less upon a thriving commercial ma-

rine than upon the means to adequately protect it.

The coasting schooners soon began to bristle with guns, and skill in the use of arms became alike essential to the tiller of the soil and to those who sailed away to the sea in ships. Many and thrilling are the stories that have been handed down to us of the exciting sea fights between the colonists and the pirates and how, after years of fierce conflict, such of the pirates as were left挂海了 the sea.

The colonists took part actively and with much credit to themselves in several of the sea expeditions of the English against the French, Dutch and Spanish.

Thus we have seen the school in which the hardy virtues of courage, self-reliance and unflagging energy were implanted in the breasts of the American seaman; a school that made it possible for America to roll upon the banner of fame the names of a Paul Jones, Hull, Perry, Lawrence, Decatur, Farragut, and a host of others too numerous to mention.

So much for the man, for after all the greatest victories are not always those of war, and man will always remain the most important factor in war and in peace, on sea and on shore.



## THE GOSSIP OF GOTHAM.

STRAINED RELATIONS BETWEEN MR. BAYARD AND MR. OLNEY.

Corrigan is to Be a Cardinal—Conspiracy to Lower the Prestige of New York—Commander Booth. The Marble Heart.

(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—Benjamin Harrison wins general sympathy in New York. The melancholy division in his family over his marriage has not been a surprise, for it long attracted attention as an open secret. The most discerning politicians take a pessimistic view of the situation in its bearing upon Mr. Harrison's Presidential prospects. It would be almost an undignified thing to have in the White House, they say, as first lady in the land, one who has occupied in that palatial abode a position of decided inferiority. The women in New York society certainly take this view, and would be well pleased if the lady except in the most formal manner. This fact would wreck the second administration of Gen. Harrison from a social standpoint. The lady involved is, it must be admitted, very accomplished. She is conversant with three-fourths of the arts and sciences, and has a decided skill in painting and music. She was called Poria by her friends, because of her scholastic attainments and the former Mrs. Harrison once made a portrait of her in that character. She little dreamed she was painting her portrait.

BAYARD'S PULL.

It is well known that one of the most prominent families in New York has undertaken to bring its influence to bear with the administration to prevent the recall of Mr. Bayard from London. This family has been favored by Mr. Bayard in the appointment of members of the embassy, and were once instrumental in having him brought home; other changes would ensue, greatly detrimental to the position of the family in question. It has been intimated already that our diplomatic establishment in London is very aristocratic in its tendencies. Mr. Olney is by no means favorably impressed by the merits of Mr. Bayard, and diplomatically, and if it rested solely with him the Delawarean would come home in a hurry. Those strained relations have been apparent to the British foreign office, it is said, and have been taken advantage of. The family of Olney, the Secretary, has expressed an interest in the foreign office as a plain intimation that the British premier is making a donkey of Mr. Bayard. The latter is quoted, it will be remembered, in a speech he addressed to the Senate, that Mr. Bayard's statements which Secretary of State are reproduced, but only in sections and in such a garbled manner as to leave an impression upon the reader's mind that they present our case rather weakly.

MGR. CORRIGAN TO BE CARDINAL.

It can be stated on the very best authority that the Archbishop of New York will be made a cardinal by Pope Leo, and that he is no very long time hence. The honor, it appears, is only displayed because Archbishop Corrigan is still a young man from the point of view of his sacred college, and there are many good men whom the Pope wishes to honor, and whom it would be gratifying to bestow the red hat on. But these aged ecclesiastics are not Americans, and Archbishop Corrigan is the only American who will next be elevated to the sacred college. The attempts to injure the prelate have now become so notorious that he has been tutored to his

CALLED HIM THIS standing at the Vatican is of the highest. It further appears that the Pope was actually scandalized by the treacherous nature of the attacks of the priests, and the archbishop going to the ungrateful length of terming his grace of New York an ostrich and so forth. However, all that is over and done with, and St. Patrick's cathedral will in time be the center of the ecclesiastical powers upon the installation of Cardinal Corrigan. It was feared that the archbishop might discipline certain of the ecclesiastics who attacked him, but it is now known that he deems such a step beneath his dignity, and, moreover, it has always been his policy to heal dissensions instead of aggravating them.

COMMANDER BOOTH.

Ballington Booth is being severely condemned for his rebellion against his father in the Salvation Army. It really rebellion, for the commandant has seen various misdeeds put into circulation concerning his father and has not taken the trouble to correct them. To begin with, it is a regular thing in the Salvation Army to make transfers of commanders from one country to another, and the present transfer of Ballington Booth to another country had long been on the cards. In the next place Ballington Booth is not quite so popular with the Salvation Army as he would have it appear, and there's no rebellion in the ranks either. On the contrary, the Salvation Army is too well trained for such lack of discipline to assert itself. Transfers are always being made and always will be. The truth seems to be that Commander Booth has a soft thing in the United States and won't give it up. More over he has abandoned the old back alley campaign and taken the army into "swell parlors." This change is not

THE MARBLE HEART.

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RECENTLY.

Says Little.

NEW SECRETARY SAYS LITTLE.

The Herald man next called upon the new nominee to the post of secre-

tary of the American legation, Judge Ignacio Sepulveda, whose portrait the Herald published today.

He at once told the newspaper man that he had only received a telegram from Senator Perkins of California, congratulating him on the appointment, which in fact read as follows: "President nominates you secretary American legation. I congratulate you also our countrymen."

When asked by the reporter when he would probably take over his new duties, the judge replied:

"I cannot say when that will be, you see my appointment has to be confirmed by the Senate, but I expect possibly by the end of the month I will be installed in my new position, that is, of course, allowing that Senator Perkins' note, which was addressed from Washington, is true. At first the combination of my private business with my official duties will afford me great deal of extra work. You see I have no partner. However, I must hurriedly look around and try and find one, as it will be impossible for me to combine both. No. Previously I have not been connected with ministerial work except as counsel. As you are aware, I am a lawyer. Indeed, for many years past I have held this same position with the minister of the time being."

When asked by the reporter whom he thought had placed his name before President Cleveland, Judge Sepulveda replied:

"I do not know. You I must know, the present minister, Gen. Matt Ransom, knew me and will without doubt have had something to say in the matter. But, beyond that, I know absolutely nothing."

Perhaps, however, when the minister returns, which will be by the end of the present month, he may be able to throw fresh light on the scene. I assure you, I consider it a great honor to work under such a man as Gen. Ransom. I consider he is an American citizen. I consider him the heart of honor and the tongue of truth."

He may not know it, but he entered the ranks early in the war and came out a major-general. He was Governor of North Carolina for many years. He was also Attorney-General of that state for some time. He has done much service, and has taken advantage of the same, with the result that he holds the present position that he fills today."

The Herald man bowed himself out, asking, Judge Sepulveda that his partner was a very honorable gentleman, and more than fitted for the place he had been called upon to fill.

U. S. Charge d'Afairs says less.

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"I consider the genial ex-Governor of Missouri," said the genial ex-Governor of Missouri, "is a most excellent selection which could not have been surpassed. It is also one which should be taken as a complement to Mexicans and Americans alike. Although he has not been here for the last six months yet I am free to admit that I have never before even thought of Judge Sepulveda as a possible candidate for the position. I assure you when I heard the news this morning it came as the greatest surprise. I not only did not expect it, but it com-

"Come in here, I want to show you something," said Mr. Brown, "that's a good sample of a kind I'm getting along with, and I claim that a furnace which will insipre such recommendations, wholly unsolicited—a furnace made right here in Los Angeles and, especially adapted to the Los Angeles climate and the price of fuel—must be a pretty good thing, and that a Los Angeles newspaper cannot do a better service to its readers than let them know about it."

"I've been manufacturing this furnace since '93, and it's all made right here in this town, ever since. Up to date I've sold about four hundred of them. There are many in use in Los Angeles and the country tributary to it, and there is not one single one of them but is doing its work perfectly and to the entire satisfaction of the people who use them."

"They are the most economical furnaces in the use of fuel ever invented. In an ordinary residence it takes no more coal, to run one and heat the whole house than would be used in one ordinary grate for heating a single room. And they are the most economical residence for less than the chimney and grate would cost. That is, if one is building a house he may dispense with one chimney, mantel, etc., and the saving on these will more than pay for your furnace."

"As I said, I've put in nearly four hundred of them. The Boston Store, Coulter's dry-goods store, St. Vincent's and St. Paul's Missions, Coulter's new church on North Broadway, the New Western Church on Figueroa, are all warmed by the hundreds of hotels, residences and public buildings all over this portion of California, as far north as San Luis Obispo, as far south as San Diego and as far east as Prescott, Ariz."

Here Mr. Brown handed over a letter, reading as follows:

"THE HOTEL FLORENCE,

"Florence, Calif., Jan. 29, 1896.

"S. E. Brown, Esq., Los Angeles, Cal.

"Dear Sir: Last December we put into the Hotel Florence four of your furnaces, two being of the largest size and two of the medium size, since which time and by means of these furnaces we have been able for the first time to maintain a uniformly satisfactory degree of heat throughout the entire building. What this means is more apparent when one knows that the Hotel Florence is a three-story structure, covering an entire block and being the largest building in the city of San Diego.

"Comment on such a letter is superfluous, of course, wholly unnecessary. But it will be curious if some of the many people who are dissatisfied with their present arrangements for heating are not set to thinking by it. Mr. Brown and the furnace can be seen any day at No. 314 South Spring street. He makes heating and ventilating a specialty and there is nothing too large or too small for him to undertake."

It should be added that the furnaces can be put into a house that is already built, as well as one that is in course of construction. Also that Mr. Brown puts them in in the spring, autumn, winter, and summer, and waits for his money till they are paid, and when that time comes, if they do not do the work exactly as recommended, there will be no money to pay.

JUDGE IGNACIO SEPULVEDA.

Pleasantly dumfounded me."

"Ah," added Mr. Crittenden, "how you people do get the news."

"The regular salary of the secretary is, I think, \$2500 in gold. During the absence of the United States Minister, however, the salary is \$1500 per year.

During the last eighteen months the secretary has been charge d'affaires at least half the time.

With reference to the appointment of Judge Sepulveda, it is impossible for me to say, as I have not been informed of the exact date of his coming before the confirmation of the Commission and the execution of his bond and of approved security, etc.

I am sure all visiting Americans to this country will find in Judge Sepulveda a first-class man for the position.

And while I am not wholly surprised at the change, as rumors of it had been in the private political air for months, yet I am bound to say that I am perfectly astounded at the suddenness with which Mr. Butler's removal has been arranged.

"Now, Mr. Crittenden," said the Herald man, "I want to ask you a direct question, and you can answer it or not. Who is at the bottom of this change in the legation?"

"Ah," ejaculated the Consul-General.

"Ah," and possibly to the initiated that expression will mean a great deal.

The Herald man next called upon the new nominee to the post of secre-

tary of the American legation, Judge Ignacio Sepulveda, whose portrait the Herald published today.

He at once told the newspaper man that he had only received a telegram from Senator Perkins of California, congratulating him on the appointment, which in fact read as follows: "President nominates you secretary American legation. I congratulate you also our countrymen."

When asked by the reporter when he would probably take over his new duties, the judge replied:

"I cannot say when that will be, you see my appointment has to be confirmed by the Senate, but I expect possibly by the end of the month I will be installed in my new position, that is, of course, allowing that Senator Perkins' note, which was addressed from Washington, is true. At first the combination of my private business with my official duties will afford me great deal of extra work. You see I have no partner. However, I must hurriedly look around and try and find one, as it will be impossible for me to combine both. No. Previously I have not been connected with ministerial work except as counsel. As you are aware, I am a lawyer. Indeed, for many years past I have held this same position with the minister of the time being."

When asked by the reporter whom he thought had placed his name before President Cleveland, Judge Sepulveda replied:

"I do not know. You I must know, the present minister, Gen. Matt Ransom, knew me and will without doubt have had something to say in the matter. But, beyond that, I know absolutely nothing."

Perhaps, however, when the minister returns, which will be by the end of the present month, he may be able to throw fresh light on the scene. I assure you, I consider it a great honor to work under such a man as Gen. Ransom. I consider he is an American citizen. I consider him the heart of honor and the tongue of truth."

He may not know it, but he entered the ranks early in the war and came out a major-general. He was Governor of North Carolina for many years. He was also Attorney-General of that state for some time. He has done much service, and has taken advantage of the same, with the result that he holds the present position that he fills today."

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# Los Angeles Sunday Times.

The Times-Mirror Company,  
PUBLISHERS OF  
The Los Angeles Times, Daily, Sunday and Weekly

H. G. OTIS.....President and General Manager.  
L. E. MOSHER.....Vice-President. MARIAN OTIS-CHANDLER.....Secretary.  
ALBERT MC FARLAND.....Treasurer.

Office: Times Building, First and Broadway.  
Counting Room, first floor (telephone 23). Subscription department in front basement  
(telephone 27.) Editorial Room, second floor (telephone 674).  
PRINCIPAL EASTERN AGENT.....E. KATE, 187 WORLD BUILDING, NEW YORK.

## The Los Angeles Times

FOUNDED DECEMBER 4, 1881.

VOLUME XXX. FIFTEENTH YEAR.  
FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT SERVICE—OVER 20,000 MILES OF LEASED WIRES  
DAILY by Carrier, 75 cents a month; by Mail, \$9.00 a year; SUNDAY, \$2.00; WEEKLY, \$1.30

Sworn Net Average Daily Circulation for 12 Mos. of 1895—15,111  
Exceeding the net circulation of any other two Los Angeles daily papers.

Entered at the Los Angeles Postoffice for transmission as second-class mail matter

### TEMPORARY REMOVAL.

The Business Office of The Times has been temporarily removed to the front basement entrance on First street, No. 230—during the progress of the work of renovation and the installation of the new historic counter which is soon to grace the regular Counting Room.

### FILES OF THE TIMES.

Nearly complete files of the Los Angeles Daily Times for seven years back have recently been collected and arranged for the convenience of the public. Subscription Department, basement of the Times Building, entrance No. 230 First street.

THREE CENTS.

All persons have a right to purchase the week-day issues of The Times at the counter or of news agents and newsboys for 3 cents per copy. The Sunday Times is 5 cents.

### HELP FOR THE ARMENIANS.

The Times will receive, turn over, account for, and publish a list of all moneys that may be contributed through it for the relief of the suffering Armenians.

### A CHEERFUL LIE.

During the days of the late lamented boom, when Los Angeles was overrun with a cosmopolitan, variegated crowd of fortune-hunters and speculators from all parts of the United States and beyond, it was an almost daily occurrence to find in eastern papers attacks upon Los Angeles and Southern California from disappointed people, who had discovered that in order to make a living it was occasionally necessary to do a little work, even in this favored region. The papers "back East" were generally glad to print these effusions, because the exodus to "the Land of Promise" threatened to depopulate some of the smaller cities beyond the mountains.

For several years past such articles as those referred to have been quite rare, the facts in regard to Southern California having been so widely disseminated that the squealing of disappointed tourists had little effect. Once in while an article of this kind is given space in some back-town paper.

It is, however, surprising to see a prominent newspaper like the Chicago Journal devote a whole column of its space to an absurd and misleading screed, in which the correspondent, who is evidently a woman, pours out her venom on three Los Angeles lodgings, which she names. Los Angeles is a much smaller city than Chicago, but a Los Angeles paper of any prominence would certainly not give a column of its space to such a lot of malicious twaddle about Chicago hotels, of which the editor knows nothing, interlaced with violent abuse of the Windy City and its inhabitants.

This unnatural correspondent signs her name B. Natural. Harmless idiots are called "naturals" in some parts of England, being allied to the species known in the United States as "natural-born fools." To judge from the correspondent's letter, she is a member of this family, and in the direct line of descent from the original Old Fool himself. It is painful to write in this manner about a member of the gender sex, but this person is not a gentlewoman, to judge from her language.

Miss Natural opens her communication, which is dated from Los Angeles, as follows:

"Don't come to Los Angeles, ye who are inclined to leave home for a winter, in what is called the land of flowers. The flowers may be all right; in fact, I've seen some very fine roses, but the flower of the human heart is strangled, frozen and dwarfed."

She then goes on to narrate her experience of one month in Los Angeles among "first-class" hotels and lodgings. The first place she names is on Hill street:

"We were established on the second floor when, on looking for her, we found a coal stove about eight inches square. Upon asking for a fire, we were told we must pay 25 cents for a hod of coal and kindling. We found the bottom of the hod was covered with two layers of oilcloth, that bulged up about three inches from the bottom and helped fill this generous measure, which was half 'slack' or dirt."

Not only did these robbers put oilcloth at the bottom of the coal scuttle, and then charge for coal, but they also furnished the lady from Chicago with "wretched cold food." In fact, the food was so cold that the lady was forced to wear her wraps while she was eating. It may be that she is naturally of a somewhat cold-blooded disposition. She was finally driven away from this hotel by the cold—frozen out, as it were. (Nothing is said as to whether or not she paid her board bill.) It appears that the severe cold and wretched food caused her to become unwell. After that, she decided to try a change, renting a room without board, and taking her meals out.

"But there was the same old idea of 25 cents for a scuttle, only worse; no

### SOME CURIOS.



The sort of people who do not support the Monroe doctrine, but write to the papers abusing them for printing such real cruel things about Col. John Bull.

the follower of a vacillating public sentiment.

A good newspaper is the reflex of the daily life of the world, and the sentinel upon its watch-towers, warning it of dangers and apprising it of its opportunities. It is as potent a factor in the life of today as is the pulpit, or our colleges and universities, our railroads and electric telegraph. Civilization could not advance without it, nor the wilderness be subdued without its aid. When it lives up to that sound old motto—

"Be just and fear not;

Let all the ends thou aim'st at

Be thy country's, thy God's, and

Truth's."

The press is powerful, and deserves to be.

### ABDUL HAMID EXONERATED.

Information comes from Constantinople which is of the very first importance, if true. It is to the effect that Abdul Hamid, Sultan of Turkey, "pays out \$42,000,000 annually to buy sweetmeats, ice cream and steaks for the 6000 members of his household."

Assuming that these figures are approximately correct—and there seems to be no valid ground for disputing them—some of the hitherto puzzling phases of the Turk-Armenian question are easily explained. A great many remarks of a caustic and critical nature have been passed upon Abdul Hamid in connection with the Armenian atrocities. Under ordinary circumstances these criticisms would be well founded. But in the light of the above disclosure it is not apparent to the most casual observer that there are at least mitigating circumstances?

Is it not barely possible that we have been rather too hard on Abdul, all things considered?

Let the would-be critics of Abdul Hamid put themselves in his place. What man among us, if compelled to "rustle" for a family of 6000 souls, would make a better record than Abdul has made? A family of two or three too often drives the average family man to distraction. To what desperate straits, then, might not a family of 6000 reduce a man? Is it not as clear as anything can be that the case of Abdul Hamid is one for charity, for pity, and even for compensation, rather than for censure? Who shall say, in the light of the foregoing disclosures, that Abdul is not more sinned against than sinning?

"Another most patent cause," he adds, "is the indisputable fact that the best papers in the State are published in the south. Not that that locality has the monopoly of editorial talent, for it has not," he asserts, but he recognizes the fact that our alert, wide-awake and intelligent population appreciates the value of a live newspaper.

"The people of the south are generous in the support of the local press, and the painstaking, hard-working editor is enabled to issue a better paper than where his efforts are not recognized or appreciated. As a result, the press of the south is doing, and always has done, yeoman service in advertising the attractions of that section abroad. I am sure that if a canvas of the people who have come to Southern California in the last twenty years could be made, three-fourths of them, at least, would specify some paper as the chief agency which had induced them to come to California."

Without doubt there is truth in this statement. The people of this section recognize the potent power of the press, when it is honest, candid and independent, and consider it an omnipotent factor in the great work of upbuilding and development. They realize, also, that it is as much for their interest to support a good local newspaper as it is for the interest of the publisher, for in this age of the world the daily newspaper is an agency upon which the public depends as much as it does upon its daily food. Life and progress and knowledge are not complete without it, and the intelligence and culture of a community may safely be measured by the support which it gives its local papers, where they are worthy of its patronage.

This cheerful liar doesn't seem to be aware that the two principal cemeteries of Los Angeles are not located between here and Pasadena, but, then, a little error of this kind does not make much difference in the midst of such a whirlpool of prevarications.

It is curious that many of these ly-

is it not evident that a man with a family of 6000 souls must have some diversion—some relaxation from the arduous demands of domestic duty? To hold otherwise would obviously be both inhuman and unjust. It should also be remembered, in this connection, that sweetmeats, ice cream and steaks do not by any means comprise the sum total of Abdul's necessary domestic expenditures. If these trifling items cost him \$42,000,000 per year, what may the demands upon his pocketbook for other and more necessary expenditures amount to? Take the single item of new bonnets—spring and fall (not to mention other and equally essential articles of apparel.) The mind shrinks back appalled from the contemplation of the possibilities which this consideration suggests. We no longer marvel at the fact that Abdul is chronically afflicted, like Mr. Micawber, with the pressure of pecuniary liabilities. His eccentricities are fully explained, and we are forced to wonder that he has kept himself so long under restraint, rather than at his occasionally finding relief in acts of violence.

Let us, therefore, draw the mantle of charity about the eccentricities of Abdul Hamid. His offense is indeed rank in the nostrils of civilization, but his provocation has been great.

Walter Besant, writing of America and Americans in the London Chronicle, says:

"The material greatness of America takes away one's breath; the kindness of the Americans takes away one's power of criticism. One does not go away from a delightful evening and begin at once to carp and sneer and insinuate suggestions. Only, if by any machinery we could do something to make an American visitor feel a home with us, we should be doing a great thing for ourselves. We don't want him to be introduced to bald eagle, but I want American men and women of culture to be able easily to meet English men and women of culture."

There's one American who has been made to feel at home in England, at all events. Thomas F. Bayard no doubt feels more at home in England than in the United States.

As was anticipated the "Silver Bond Bill" passed the Senate yesterday by a small majority. This result was achieved after several weeks of wordy and profitless speech-making, mostly by advocates of free coinage. Now that the Senate has passed this bill, it is to be hoped that that body will devote at least a small part of its valuable time to practical legislative business.

The free-coining measure just passed can go no further. It cannot pass the House, and if it could the President would promptly sit down upon it. When Mr. Cleveland sits down upon anything, the thing sat down upon is apt to be made pretty thin and flat.

The time devoted by the Senate to that long-winded discussion of the free-silver reader is time wasted.

A movement is on foot in Congress to put a stop to the practice of printing in the Congressional Record speeches purporting to have been made by Congressmen, but which have never been delivered in the House or Senate. The practice has attained the proportions of an abuse. Dozens of speeches are printed in the Record which have been written expressly for the purpose.

These speeches are seldom read by anybody, and as they have never been delivered, they are never heard by anybody. Congressmen send copies of the Record to their constituents, thereby creating the impression at home that they are making a great stir, when in reality they are accomplishing comparatively little. The abuse ought certainly to be stopped.

It is marvelous how quickly nature is putting on the colors of spring since the last heavy rain. The brown fields and hills are rapidly disappearing and the multitudinous army of green-grass blades are thrusting themselves up through the soil. It's a wearing of the green we are, while basking in the sun.

If the new captain-general of Cuba carries out his threat to inaugurate a campaign of fire and slaughter unless the insurgents throw down their arms, American recognition of the belligerency of the insurgents may come sooner than has been expected.

The New York Legislature is wrestling with a bill to prohibit the public exhibition of the female form in tight.

The variety of ways in which legislators can fool away the people's time and make asses of themselves is simply astounding.

To this question the intelligent mind can return but one answer. When we reflect upon the practically unlimited capacity of one average American girl for ice cream, sweetmeats, and even steaks, and then picture to the mind's eye 6000 persons (mostly of the feminine gender) making similar demands simultaneously, upon Abdul Hamid, we cease to wonder at anything he has done or may do.

There are but few among us, indeed, who would not make a vigorous kick if forced to pay out \$42,000,000 per year for sweetmeats, ice cream and steaks.

The best among us would refuse to submit to such extortion without protest. Our displeasure might not manifest itself in the slaughter of Armenians, but it would show itself, nevertheless, in some way. Let us remember that Abdul Hamid is a semi-barbarian—a child of nature, so to speak. His untutored mind naturally finds relief from domestic cares in deeds of violence. A thoroughly-civilized man might conduct himself differently under the same circumstances; but there is not the least chance that he would do something desperate.

It is undoubtedly true that there has been a great deal of diabolism in Armenia, and that Mr. Hamid is responsible for the same. But when we think of his family of 6000 persons (mostly wives,) clamoring for "sweetmeats, ice cream and steaks," we can wonder that Abdul has been driven to desperation, at least where individual responsibility ceases?

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Electricity, it seems probable, will cut an important figure in the warfare of the future. In point of fact, it has figured extensively in the Cuban war, and most of the Spanish "victories" have been won by it.

(Visalia Delta:) The greater part of the government bonds issued during, or after the close of the late rebellion, still unpaid, are held in this country. These bonds issue now, there is no doubt that the American people, like the French, would take a large aggregate sum in bonds of small denominations. This would make the interest payable at home and prevent the sending of several million dollars in gold annually to Europe, where it is wanted.

It is true that there would be no large fortunes to be made in a day by wealthy financiers, as under the present method, but it is well worth

the effort, it is believed, to add that for

### SUNDAY MORNING.

the Englishman who does not like this country or its institutions, the way back to where he came from is no longer than it was when he came over, and that steamers are sailing from New York several times a week.

The bursts of speed, not to say fury of movement and general recklessness of effort with which the Venezuela Commission is entering upon its task of finding out who is a liar, down in the South American republic, are such as to give anxiety to the friends of the commission's members. When they were appointed by the President to investigate that boundary question he did not stipulate that they should tear around and work themselves into a profuse perspiration by holding meetings once every hour, and otherwise getting their persons covered with lather and their breaths going and coming like that of a man working a bicycle up hill. Consideration for their families, as well as a fairly decent regard for the Monroe doctrine, which may possibly be in their hands, should warn these speedily commissioners not to rush. Matters of great moment, like the one they are to consider, demand careful deliberation and plenty of it. This rushing about in wild disorder with hair flying and coat-tails flapping in the wintry air, like clothes on a line in a gale of wind, is reprehensible to a degree. The Venezuela Commission should go slow, by all means, and keep as cool as possible, for who knows but there's a hen on!

The President-makers are just now in the very midst of their busy season. The literary bureaus of favorite sons are sending out tons of matter, crowding the postal boxes, overworking the poorly-paid clerks in postoffices, and making every waste basket on the continent to feel as if life were not worth living. Night and day printers are leaning over the presses which whirr and jar and creak in the awful toll of printing biographies, wood cuts, chromos, and half-tone portraits of the men who are to be President, or as might better be said, perhaps, the man who is to be President.

May be!

But to a man up a tree, as well as to an Eagle bird on a tall tower, it would appear as if one William McKinley of Ohio had an immortal cinch on the place, and that the other fellows who are wasting their substance in paying printers' bills had better save their money and buy some of Grover's new bonds.

### THE EAGLE.

The Harvard 'varsity crew candidates are hard at work on the principles of Coxon. We have no more stroke. The stroke differs in most essential points from that taught last year. The body reach has been greatly reduced, and special attention is being paid to the leg drive. On these two points the boat has been greatly improved. The body reach could with difficulty be kept on its keel. The importance of the leg drive, Yale's strongest point, is now fully recognized.

### THIS DATE IN HISTORY.

#### A Daily Resume of Facts for Your Scrap Book.

On February 2 in the years named occurred the following important events in the world's history:

1602—Hollandia.

St. Lawrence, Good Friday.

1613—Bishop Thomas.

1622—William Borlase.

1744—John Nichols.

DEATHS.

1461—Sir Owen Tudor.

1522—Galdassare Castiglione.

1559—Giovanni di Palastrina.

1714—Archbishop John Sharp.

1782—General XII.

1786—Francis Hayman.

1788—James Stuart.

1811—O. G. Gregory.

1828—Washington Hunt, New York.

## THE WEATHER.

DAILY BULLETINS.  
U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, Los Angeles.  
For 6 o'clock a.m. the barometer regis-  
tered 30.10; 12 m., 30.10. Thermometer  
for the corresponding hour showed 45 deg.  
and 32 deg. Relative humidity, 5 a.m., 72;  
2 p.m., 50. Wind, 5 a.m., northeast, velocity,  
2 miles; 6 p.m., west, velocity 4 miles. Max-  
imum temperature, 45 deg.; minimum tem-  
perature, 45 deg. Character of weather, 5  
a.m., cloudy; 5 p.m., clear.

Bar. Therm.  
Los Angeles, clear ..... 30.10 45  
San Diego, clear ..... 30.12 50  
San Luis Obispo, cloudy ..... 30.12 50  
Santa Barbara, cloudy ..... 30.12 50  
Eureka, partly cloudy ..... 30.20 50  
Portland, partly cloudy ..... 30.10 45

## The Times

## ALL ALONG THE LINE.

By the provisions of the law, the City Council will be obliged to call another annexation election, as a committee appointed to examine the election petition finds more than one-fifth of the names of Los Angeles voters attached to it.

Judging by the smallness of the hole through which the burglar crawled, an important burglary which occurred Friday night was committed by a very slender man. As a consequence, the slim-jim was under close surveillance by the police yesterday, who were on the lookout for the culprit.

The public is apprised of the fact that this is election year by the belligerent utterances of various City Councilmen, who have thus early bespoken their opposition to a water company of Los Angeles and announced their purpose of working for a reduction of the water rates now charged by this concern. This is the annual bluff, and though slightly moth-eaten and worn smooth in spots, it promises to be good for at least one more campaign.

A deed that was both sensible and merciful was done yesterday when a young boy was released from custody and sent back to his work, instead of being thrown into Whittier for "lifting" a handful of cigarettes from a tobacconist's window. It was only a bit of boyish mischief, for which the lad had been punished sufficiently to make him remember the evils of petty larceny, and now he is given another chance instead of being disgraced for all his boyhood.

Habitués of the City Hall will rejoice that the City Clerk has donned his war paint and declared battle against the microbes that fester and breed in the accumulations of dust around the hall. It was long since conceded that the morals of municipal officials were impervious to sanitary measures, but their surroundings are susceptible of cleansing, and whitened sepulchres are superior to the unwhashed article. Let the good work go on and more power to the City Clerk's elbow.

People inclined to think that Arizona is barren Territory should be informed that timber in that section on the Colorado Plateau extends as an almost uninterrupted forest at the Grand Canyon of the Colorado south through the San Francisco Mountains to the northern Bradshaw Mountains, and southward into New Mexico. The timber on this plateau is estimated at 8,000,000,000 feet. Other forests in the Territory have 2,000,000,000 feet of timber. Arizona possesses one of the largest unbroken forest areas in the United States.

The man who proposed a good roads bureau for California deserves a laurel wreath. Now the State has two men, the end and aim of whose existence is to wander up and down, stirring and prodding the great lazy, shrinking, shiftless public to insist that its servants shall build roads instead of plowing up the dirt, heaping it high in the middle and smoothing it off on the sides under the deluded impression they are benefiting the highways. The bureau fights for road-building, instead of the man-and-poly of road-patching. The commissioners will hold a public meeting at the Chamber of Commerce at 2 p.m., next Thursday. Come one, come all! Let "rustle!" be the watchword.

The idea of a special excursion train from Los Angeles to the Phoenix carnival is a happy one and is endorsed by the Merchants' Association, Board of Trade, Chamber of Commerce, Manufacturers' Association, Fiesta Committee of Thirty and the County Board of Supervisors. The excursion train will leave Los Angeles Tuesday, February 18, and will arrive in Phoenix on the 19th, remaining there until midnight of the 20th, when it will start for Prescott, where it will stay half a day, leaving for Los Angeles at noon on Friday and arriving here Saturday afternoon. At Ash Fork the train will be dressed in festive colors. There is a suggestion of a float to be provided for the Phoenix carnival, to be afterward redressed for the Los Angeles fiesta. Max Meyberg will be in charge of this display, which is calculated to do much toward bringing Southern California and Arizona into closer relationship.

COME TO US DIRECT!  
For copper-plate engraving. The only place in the city prepared to do stamping and embossing on fine stationery. The Whedon & Little Co., stationers, No. 116 West First street.

THE BURGLARS WERE ARRESTED.  
But not ours. We still have the best engraver on the Coast. Our specialties, fine engraving and stationery. The Webb-Edwards, Peckham Co., stationers, No. 225 South Spring street.

A SEASIDE TRIP.  
A delightful one is to Santa Monica, going via Soldiers' Home and Fort MacArthur, the long stretch of beach the world over. The beach is delightful. Mammoth plunge at Santa Monica is filled with water at a temperature of 56 deg. Southern Pacific Sunday round trip, \$2 cents. See time-table in this paper.

Found.  
Smith's Dandruff Formula, a sure remedy for dandruff, falling hair and itching scalp. One bottle guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded. At Dr. Corbin's Drug Store, No. 225 South Spring street.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are of great service in subduing Hoarseness and Coughs. Sold only in boxes. Avoid imitations.

EUCALOLINE has never yet failed in the cure of piles. Try it.

## CLASS DAY.

Last Hours of the Winter Class of Ninety-six.  
Friday, February 7, will be a great day in the history of the High School, a day to be marked in the calendar with a broad band of red. It is given over and set apart for the members of the winter class of '96 to rejoice and make glad that their High School work is all done, and the broader field of human endeavor opens before them.

In the early days of the school there was but one commencement a year. As the school grew, it was found that this made the class too large and gave the students too many difficulties. So it was decided to graduate two classes every year. This continued for several years. But it was found that the last week before commencement was thrown away, so far as doing any real work goes, what with class day and middle-class-day exercises, the drawing of the entertainment speakers, and the various solicitations that went on. So another change was made. The winter classes now finish their work, and have a class day, but wait to receive their diplomas until June, when the winter and summer classes graduate together.

February 7 will be the exclusive property of the winter class. The festivities will commence the morning of the 7th, with a field day at Athletic Park. Any pupil of the High School may enter the contests, and will have a chance to win one of the coveted bits of ribbon. There will be a mile bicycle race, a baseball throw and shot put, a 100-yard dash, a running broad jump, a standing jump, and hop, step and jump; a half-mile walk, a mile run and quarter-mile bicycle race, a 100-yard dash, a fifty-yard dash, and a three-mile handicap bicycle race. There is some talk of a bloomer footrace. The track officials will be chosen from among the faculty and students of the High School, and the members of the school board.

The winter class of '96 will attend in tally-ho, with a liberal display of class colors. When the gowns are over they will proceed in state to the High School and banquet there.

At 1:30 o'clock that afternoon will be held the annual meeting of the school. The seating capacity of the auditorium is limited, so admittance will be by invitation only. All the members of the Star and Crescent are invited, and among them include the alumnae, who are honorary members of the society.

The annual meeting of the alumni ball will occur at Turner Hall the evening of class day. No efforts are being spared to make it the most successful ever given, and one really by and for High School people.

Strict regulations have been adopted as to the sale of tickets. Tickets will be on sale at Stoll & Thayer's, and at Shepard & Son's. But no ticket will entitle the bearer to admission unless it bears his own signature and the signature of some alumnus.

## NEW MASONIC TEMPLE.

Corner-stone Will Be Laid on Washington's Birthday.

The Masonic Temple Association of Los Angeles has let the contract for a temple on Hill street between Fourth and Fifth streets. The building will be 50x160 feet and three stories high. On the first floor will be two stores 22x70 feet, and an auditorium, or assembly hall, 55x30. The second story will have a hall 33x20 feet, with the necessary ante-rooms, a library and parlors, also a banquet room 36x20 feet. The third story will be two halls, each of which will be devoted to Scottish Rite Masonry, the other for the Royal Arch Masons, and the Commandery of Knights Templars. The building will be devoted entirely to the cause of the order, except the ground floor.

The ceremonies of laying the cornerstone of the temple will take place on February 22, and will be performed by the Grand Lodge of the State of California. The members of the Grand Lodge will arrive in the city on February 21, and the local Masons will give them a reception on the evening of that day at Masonic Temple, corner of Spring and First streets. The Grand Lodge will be opened at 11 a.m. Saturday, February 22, at the home of Los Angeles Lodge, No. 42, F. and A. M., and the ceremonies of laying the corner-stone will take place in the afternoon.

Assurances have been received from all over this end of the State that the Masonic fraternity will turn out in a body, and it is expected that it will be a notable event in the history of our city.

Musical at the Park.

The programme to be presented at Westlake Park this afternoon by the Los Angeles Military Band will be: March, "Brotherhood," (Reeves.) Overture, "Pique Dame," (Sappe.) Waltz, "Marten," (Ellenberg.) Robert Bruce Scotch melodies. (Bon-nisca.) Selection, "Pirates of Penzance," (March, selection, "Silver Trumpets," (Serenade, "Ye Merry Birds," (Gum-bert.) Overture, "Orpheus in der Unter-welt," (Offenbach.) Cocoonut dance, (Hermann.) Galop, "Tally-ho," (Burnstein.)

## Historical Society.

The Historical Society of Southern California will hold its next regular meeting at Mrs. Jeannine C. Carr's residence, Pasadena, Tuesday, February 4, 2 p.m. Members and visitors will take a walk through the neighborhood of Spring and Fourth streets. H. D. Barrows will give his recollections of a trip overland 2000 miles by the Butterfield stage route, from Los Angeles through Arizona, New Mexico and into Texas in 1860. Mr. Guinn will paper a tent entitled "To California via Panama in the Early '60s." Quite a number of the members of the society live in Pasadena and it has been decided to hold occasional meetings in that city.

## MADE FROM SELECTED

The ORANGE BELT LINE

Of the Southern Pacific is the best line by which to see all of Southern California. Past-train, best equipment, and convenient service. Time-table in this paper. Get folder with itinerary from any agent or hotel.

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EUCALOLINE has never yet failed in the cure of piles. Try it.



## AND ALBATROSS.

"Hotel del Coronado" The Center of Gaiety.

Grand Receptions, Balls and Social Events of the season.

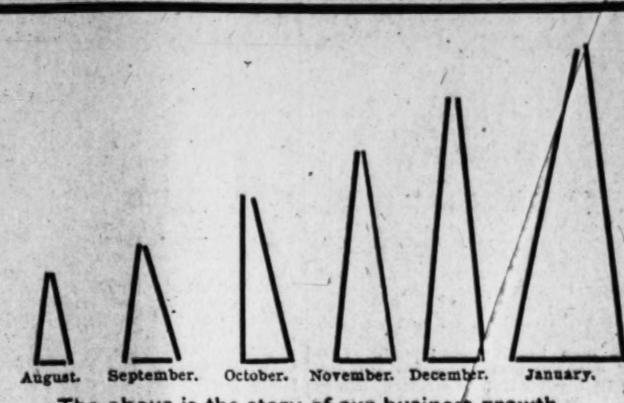
HOTEL DEL CORONADO AGENCY,

129 N. Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal.

What is 4 Worms?



What is 4 Worms?



The above is the story of our business growth.

## A BUSINESS DOUBLED IN SIX MONTHS

In this age of sharp competition is nothing more of marvelous, and is without precedent in our city.

IT MEANS PROGRESSIVE ENTERPRISE. MODERN METHODS. BUSINESS KNOWLEDGE. LOW PRICES.

It is with such a house that you wish to trade.

We alone have introduced a modern method in TRUSS SELLING. NO inflated prices. Fit and quality guaranteed.

New York Elastic Truss. \$1.25 10 per cent. off these Hard Rubber Spring Truss. \$2.00 prices during the month Leather Covered Spring Truss. \$2.00 of February.

Book on correct method of Truss Fitting mailed free.

## OUR WAY OF ENCOURAGING PURCHASERS.

Fountain Syringes or Water Bottles.	\$1.25	10 per cent. off these
2 qt. 60c; 3 qt. 80c; 4 qt. 100c.	\$1.25	prices during the month
Quality guaranteed.	\$1.25	of February.
Gilt Edge Shoe Polishes. 10c	\$1.25	
Roll Toilet Paper, per dozen. 40c	\$1.25	
Shoulder Braces, worth \$1. 50c	\$1.25	
B. & R. Homeopathic Pellets or Liniment. 10c	\$1.25	
Rubber Nipples. 5 for 10c	\$1.25	
Cuticle Soap. 10c	\$1.25	
Quinine, per ounce. 10c	\$1.25	
Quinine Capsules or Pills, per dozen 10c	\$1.25	

Paine's Celery Compound. \$1.25

A special lot of French Hair Brushes that are good value at 75c: we sell for

75c

Spit Rock Candy, Horseradish, 10c

Hood's Ayer's or Joy's Sarsaparilla. 10c

Satin Embroidery. 10c

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A special lot of French Hair Brushes that are good value at 75c: we sell for

75c

Wool Caps. 10c

Wool Socks. 10c

Wool Gloves. 10c

Wool Bonnets. 10c

Wool Shawls. 10c

Wool Hats. 10c

Wool Shawls. 10c

## THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

The Council Will Order Another Annexation Election.

Water Company Defied by Valorous City Officials.

California Loan and Trust Company to Dissolve—Arrest of Two Horse-thieves—Release of a Re-pentant Boy.

The petition for another annexation election was given a favorable recommendation by the Land Committee of the Council yesterday. Various Councilmen are declaring their intention of working for a reduction of rates charged by the City Water Company. Oil Inspector Methvin has filed his first report to the Council. The Colver-Goodman case was continued before a Police Commission committee. A short session of the City Council was held yesterday.

All was unusually quiet at the Court-house yesterday. A ripple of excitement was caused by the arrest of two horse-thieves, but no important case was on trial. Renault was arraigned before Justice Young. A much-frightened boy was released by Judge Smith. The California Loan and Trust Company filed a petition for dissolution.

## AT THE CITY HALL.

## BIG FIGHT IN PROSPECT.

Councilmen Declare that Water Rates Must Be Reduced.

The promises of certain members of the City Council count for anything a material reduction in the rates charged consumers by the Los Angeles City Water Company may be confidently expected in the near future.

The present scale of rates is to be in force until July 1, 1896, and then relief from the exorbitant charges of the company is to be given by the Council. That is—if Councilmanic promises are to be depended upon, and the backbone of the city fathers continues in its present state of rigidity.

A note in "The Times" of yesterday, the water company has filed with the City Clerk a statement of its receipts and expenditures during the past year. This is to be used by the Council as a basis for calculating the rates to be charged. The bill will be introduced before the Council tomorrow, and will be referred to the Water Supply Committee, of which Councilman Munson is chairman. That official declares that a big reduction of rates will be recommended to the Council unless some committee unless should be found that legal obstacles prevent such an action. Councilman Snyder, a member of the committee, favors a reduction of 50 per cent. in the rates at present in force, and says he will work to obtain such a reduction.

## METHVIN'S WORK.

What the Oil Inspector Will Report to the Council.

Oil Inspector Methvin will tomorrow present the following report of his work to the City Council:

"Agreeable to instructions and received in a communication from your honorable body bearing date of December 30, 1895, I beg leave to report that it was impossible for me to obtain the exact days on which wells were pumping, nor the owners thereof, but here report there were approximately 250 wells that were in active operation a greater part of the time during the month of January.

"The names of the individual firms and corporations owning said wells were given to the City Clerk who prepared the same; therefore, said licenses being placed in my hands on the 28th day of January.

"Up to this date I have collected licenses on seventeen wells, amounting to \$25.50, which amount has been turned over to the City Clerk, and the collector for which I hold his receipt. Owing to the short time that licenses have been in my possession, I have been unable to present but few for collection. I have prepared books in which all owners' names are entered, and the names of the licensees, a complete and permanent system will be followed."

## COLVER'S CASE.

Charges Against Detective Goodman Heard by the Committee.

The Colver vs. Goodman case, in which charges of improper and unwarranted official conduct on the part of the latter are preferred by the former, was continued yesterday before Police Commissioners Long and Wirsching. No new ground was gone over, the investigation being limited to a rehash of the Foley-Peterson case.

Detective Goodman was accused of arresting the Peterson boy, a protege of Attorney Foley, without swearing out a complaint against him. Goodman submitted to the committee a statement showing the record of the boy Peterson, who had under several aliases been arrested in 1891, and sent to Whittier as an incorrigible; was arrested December 25, 1892, by Goodman, again arrested in August, 1894, and upon a charge of petty larceny was sentenced to five days in the County Jail. February 18, 1895, he was arrested by Officer Davis, and is now serving a three-year sentence in San Quentin for burglary.

Colver filed with the committee a section of the Penal Code, defining the duties and privileges of officers. The committee adjourned to meet next Tuesday at 11 o'clock.

## IT WILL BE CALLED.

The Petition for an Annexation Election to Be Granted.

The annexation people are to give another chance to vote on the question of creating "a greater Los Angeles." At the Council meeting last Monday, a petition was received asking that an election be called for this purpose, and the petition was referred to the Land Committee. This committee will report to the Council tomorrow as follows:

"In the matter of petition No. 87 from

J. E. Young et al., asking that the city call an election to annex certain territory, to the city of Los Angeles, we beg leave to report that we find said petitioners constitute more than one-fifth the number of qualified electors of said city of Los Angeles, computed upon the number of votes cast at the last general municipal election held thereon, therefore, recommend that the petition be granted, and that the City Attorney be instructed to prepare and present the necessary ordinance calling said election; it being understood that all expenses incurred for rent of polling places and salary of election officers for the precincts outside of the city of Los Angeles are to be paid by the petitioners."

## AFTER THE JANITORS.

City Clerk Luckenbach Decides on a Spring House-cleaning.

City Clerk Luckenbach has of late been hustling about the different offices in the big brick building, where the municipal officials hold sway, making a careful note of the condition of the City Hall, from the standpoint of cleanliness. As custodian of the building the City Clerk is responsible for the care taken of it, and the janitors are seen to see that the four colored janitors, who are paid good salaries to sweep and dust and clean the offices, perform the work as it should be done.

Of late this work has been sadly neglected, dust having accumulated throughout the building, and the janitors have been neglecting, uncleaning the soul of the City Clerk, who is of Holland Dutch parentage, and a consequent devotee of cleanliness, and were stirred within him, as he contemplated the situation.

Yesterday Luckenbach called the janitors into his private office, and directed them to start an address upon the beauties and benefits of cleanliness.

"Why," said the indignant Clerk, "the Board of Education has the High School, a building of thirty rooms, kept in perfect condition, with only two men employed, at moderate salaries, and the City Hall is a disgrace."

Young Luckenbach left the men following up the trail, and dashed back to town for an officer. Deputy Sheriffs Woodward and Barnhill were sent, and the three set out on horseback from Wickensham's stables. After quite a chase they secured the horses in the river-bed. They showed a disposition to resist arrest, but the muskets of the officers revolvers looked business-like, and they soon came to terms. They were disarmed and handcuffed, and were now securely penned behind the bars.

## Seal Home to Study Up.

Judge Smith does not believe in American citizens who are ignorant even in the framework of this government. A young Russian named Mendelson applied for admission yesterday, and easily proved that he had lived in this country long enough to entitle him to a degree.

When it came to his knowledge of the Mendelson, though, it was a different matter, and his questions revealed his utter ignorance of all that pertained to a republican form of government. He was told to go home and study the Constitution, and the Judge would begin to think about allowing him a vote.

## Mrs. Storberg Discharged.

In the Police Court yesterday, Charles Galler, Fred Livingston and Fred Bogen, the negroes, were indicted for disturbing the peace in a negro dive on Alameda street. Galler and Livingston were found guilty, but Bogen maintained partly through grief at the loss of a child and partly as a result of a former attack, for which he was confined to Agnews for some months during 1893. She was not dangerous, though, and there was no legal evidence that she was positively insane, so she was discharged.

## Renault Arraigned.

J. Renault was arraigned yesterday before Justice Young upon a complaint brought by Robert de Kersauson, formerly charged to the Frenchman with having assassinated President Henri de Kersauson on January 27, 1889, and killing Renault's former conviction for an assault upon Emma Elitch, nearly five years ago. He was held for examination, the ball being fixed at \$3000.

## Money in the Treasury.

The monthly statement of Auditor Bicknell, made yesterday, shows a total amount of \$3,621.32 in the treasury. The warrants drawn and unpaid amount to \$11,639.12, and the available balance to draw against is \$67,283.20.

## Dissolve the Corporation.

A petition was filed yesterday by the California Loan and Trust Company, asking for an order of the court permitting the stockholders to dissolve the corporation. The company was incorporated on March 24, 1888, and then 400 outstanding shares. At a stockholders' meeting held recently the votes representing 94 of the shares of stock were given in favor of dissolution. The directors of the company are: Samuel Merrill, John W. Craig, L. W. Bilan, W. F. Bosbyshell and M. N. Sheldon.

## New Informations.

Upon motion of the District Attorney, informations were filed in Department One of the Superior Court, accusing J. F. Lambert and L. J. Laird of burglary. John Brown is charged with the same offense.

## New Suits.

C. E. Smith has begun suit against A. J. Gwynn, administrator of the estate of J. S. Kohler, deceased, to recover \$300 for services rendered as trustee and companion to Mr. Kohler during his illness.

William R. Staats has petitioned for letters of administration of the estate of F. W. Kuhn.

Bernardino Guirado has begun suit against J. A. C. Martinez, M. F. Corrao and others to foreclose a note and mortgage for \$700.

Emily Whelan, the wife of Weldon D. Whelan, has brought suit against A. D. Lassell and M. E. Lassell, to foreclose a note and mortgage for \$900.

L. H. Hannas & Son and William Clifford have filed a suit against Mrs. E. E. Harrington et al. to establish a number of mechanics' liens on a lot at the corner of Eleventh street and Westlake avenue.

J. H. Woodward has petitioned for letters of administration of the estate of William E. Lewis, deceased.

William F. Dolcater has petitioned to have the will of Mercy Dolcater admitted to probate. The property is valued at \$2475.

Mrs. Lena G. Meeker has filed a petition for appointment as guardian to her son Charles B. Howe, who is weak-minded and an incompetent.

Jesus Buck has applied for a divorce from George Bricker, on the ground of cruelty.

William J. Bricker has applied for a divorce from Addie G. Bricker, on the ground of "just turning him loose."

Mr. Williams cordially assented, and promptly dismissed the case. The Judge delivered a fatiguing lecture to the sobbing boy, and wound up by asking him if he thought he could keep out of similar scrapes in future.

"Mr. Williams, what do you say to just turning him loose?"

Mr. Williams cordially assented, and promptly dismissed the case. The Judge delivered a fatiguing lecture to the sobbing boy, and wound up by asking him if he thought he could keep out of similar scrapes in future.

"Yes, sir; I can. I swear it," and a grimy paw was held up above a very emaciated and grateful face, as one mightily relieved boy took this voluntary oath of future good behavior.

## ENTERPRISING HORSE-THEIVES.

Two Rough Characters Arrested Yesterday Afternoon.

Two murderous-looking hobos were hired in the County Jail late yesterday afternoon, after having given Deputy Sheriff Barnhill and Guy Woodward an exciting chase along the river bottom. They were William Clifford and Thomas Harvey, and the crime for which they were arrested was the theft of a horse and buggy from L. Wickensham's livery stable.

They had been sent to the stable, hired a horse and buggy, and drove away, but neglected to return. Mr. Wickensham grew seriously uneasy, and sent his son out to see if he could not find a trace of them. Yesterday, while Mr. Wickensham was scouting around with his eyes wide open, he saw the man driving his father's horse down Seventh street, but in a different buggy. He rushed out and claimed the team, but the men grew abusive and told him that the rig

belonged to them. They drove on, but young Wickensham followed them closely, determined to see the thing out, and to recover his father's property.

The men twisted and turned, but their purse was not to be shaken off.

He contrived to send a message to his father, and assured him that they had no intent to give up the horse.

He pursued them until at last the thief stopped in the river bottom, near the old academy. Here they attempted to parley with Mr. Wickensham, claiming the horse, and assuring him that they had no intent to demand any compensation.

The horse was growing tolerably hot when the men sent out from the livery stable to young Wickensham's aid arrived upon the scene.

The men then showed eight.

One drew a razor, and the other made a pass as though to put a pistol.

While they were quarreling, one from the stable slipped away, ran to a neighboring house, and borrowed a rifle.

When he returned, they dropped the sacks, which were full of harness, and took to the river.

Young Wickensham left the men following up the trail, and dashed back to town for an officer. Deputy Sheriffs Woodward and Barnhill were sent, and the three set out on horseback from Wickensham's stables.

After a chase they secured the horses in the river-bed.

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the land in question as a homestead, on March 18, 1892, conveying it by deed of grant to Mrs. E. Treanor, who on May 5 reconveyed the land in the same manner to Neil. On May 10, a deficiency judgment was entered in favor of Mrs. De Lany against Neil. The land was sold at public auction on June 15, Mrs. De Lany becoming the purchaser. On November 23 of the same year Neil executed a deed of grant to the same land to one Paul, to whose title succeeded the defendant in the present action, S. E. Treanor.

The land, as a government homestead, was not liable for any debt of Neil's, previously contracted, but Neil's deed to Mrs. Treanor, and his subsequently acquired title from her, did not release him from the debt due to Mrs. De Lany prior to the issuance of the patent, but the court holds that she should be protected from the effects of this private agreement. She was a bona fide purchaser at the execution sale, and in the event of latent title, of which she had no notice, the defendants, deriving their title from Neil after the rights of the plaintiff as purchaser had accrued, occupy the same position as Neil himself. The administration of the estate of Mrs. Treanor was an error for which the order denying the new trial is reversed and cause remanded.

J. B. Runk appealed from the judgment sustaining the claim of the defendant in the action against the San Diego Flume Company to recover damages for an alleged malicious prosecution. On July 19, 1894, the Flume Company had Runk arrested and charged before Justice E. J. Ensign, who having heard a head sign of the flume without authority from the company. He was imprisoned for two hours and compelled to give \$100 bail for his release. He sued for \$500 damages. The defendant was supposed to be submitted on the bill of particulars, but the court held that of the respondent. The Supreme Judges fail to see that the complaint is open to attack, and the court below is directed to overrule the demurrer.

**THE POLICE COURT.**

Pugilist Bogan Escapes Punishment.

Other Petty Cases.

In the Police Court yesterday, Charles Galler, Fred Livingston and Fred Bogen, the negroes, were examined by Judge McKinley's court for insanity, the commission being Drs. Wills, Davison and Mathis. The poor woman was evidently unbalanced partly through grief at the loss of a child and partly as a result of a former attack, for which she was confined to Agnews for some months during 1893. She was not dangerous, though, and there was no legal evidence that she was positively insane, so she was discharged.

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**THE COURTS.**

Young Burglar Discharged After a Good Lesson.

Judge Smith and Asst. Dist.-Atty. Williams combined yesterday to give the quality of mercy an extra superfine flavor in the case of Harry Moffit, a childish-looking under-sized boy of 16, who was caught stealing cigarettes from the Pacific News Depot, and arrested for burglary. Young Moffit was with Robert Gray at the time, and the boys were arrested together. Gray was sent to Whittier some weeks ago, owing to a prior conviction, but Moffit was not brought before the court until yesterday.

When it came the little fellow's turn he was arraigned. Mr. Williams looked upon him benevolently, much as a master might regard a little starved terrier, and suggested that this was a case in which leniency might be shown with benefit all around.

The boy with a twinkling in Judge Smith's eyes, as he looked down at the shabby little mortal standing before him with his finger in his mouth and the tears rolling down his cheeks, and he proceeded to question the boy closely about his antecedents and criminal performances. It was evident that the boy was not a bad character, particularly innocent.

The youngster had come out from Cincinnati to Los Angeles with the view of getting a position and working away at his trade. He had saved enough money to send for his mother. He candidly admitted he had fallen into bad company, and had idled away his time when not working.

On the day in question he and Robert Gray were going down the street together, and they had reached in through the window of the cigar-store, and had taken some tobacco and cigarettes. The boy had fully realized the seriousness of the scrape he had gotten into. He was working for a Mrs. Brown at the time, and she gives him an excellent character.

As this is a very mild case of mala fide, Mr. Williams suggested that the boy be allowed to plead guilty to petty larceny. Judge Smith said that it was impossible under a burglary charge.

Mr. Williams then proposed to withdraw the information against him for robbery and substituted a suit for a new trial.

Mr. Williams cordially assented, and

## FRESH LITERATURE.

VALLE DE MUERTE.  
DEATH VALLEY IN '49. Important Chapter of California Pioneer History. By William Lewis Manly. (San José: The Pacific Tree and Vine Company.)

Pioneer life always has its charms for the reader and the volume before us, which is the autobiography of a pioneer detailing his life from a humble home in the Green Mountain State to the gold mines of California, and particularly reciting the sufferings of the hand of men, women and children who have "Death Valley" name, is no exception. The story is plainly and simply told, without any effort at embellishment, and it is full of stirring incident, and a record of hardship and endurance, together with the unyielding courage of the pioneer. Death's Valley is rightly named, and as the reader follows the course of this little band across its trackless, waterless sand, he marvels at what man's endurance and courage the spirit which conquers the wilderness, and which planted civilization upon the sunset borders of the continent. Hunger, thirst, the treacherous savage, and the wide, naked wilderness of the sandy desert are among the foes which were encountered.

The picture is vividly drawn and the reader experiences the feeling that he is a fellow-traveler of the author's and is looking out with him upon the scenes which he now nothing of the hardships of the pioneer. It is a revelation.

A STRANGE STORY.

STANHOPE OF CHESTER. By Percy Andree. (Chicago and New York: Rand, McNally & Co.)

The story told in this volume is a strange one, dealing with occult mysteries, which the reader, perhaps, may deem impossible to believe. Another feature of this very striking volume impresses the reader, is the danger of relying upon purely circumstantial evidence in criminal cases. It shows how the web of circumstances may so envelop an innocent man that he may be adjudged guilty and sent to his death. The story is well written, and the thread of mystery runs to its close, enlisting both the curiosity and interest of the reader.

## FOOD FOR STUDY.

STUDIES IN THE THOUGHT WORLD, or Practical Mind Art. By Henry Wood, M.D., Boston. Suggestions "God's Image in Man," etc. (Boston: Lee & Shepard.)

In this volume the earnest and thoughtful student may find much food for reflection. The papers contained in the volume deal with thought-education, in its practical aspects; their restorative forces are explained and applied to human life. No one can read this book without receiving great mental and spiritual uplift. Mr. Wood is an original thinker and an idealist, and has the faculty of presenting vital topics in a wonderfully graphic and interesting manner. The higher unfoldment of man is ably treated from the scientific standpoint. The molding power of thought, and its systematic exercise, as related to health and happiness, are clearly shown, and contrasted with his other works, which have had a wide circulation, the literary construction is extremely felicitous.

GENERAL LITERARY GOSSIP.

A New French Work for Biblical Students—Artistic Illustrations.

The specimen pages recently sent to this country show that the forthcoming edition of the four evangelists, with Tissot's famous illustrations, is to be all that has been claimed for it. It will be, in brief, one of the most remarkable pieces of book-making ever undertaken even in France, the cost of the entire volume being about \$100. The work of Tissot's is being published by the house of Mame et Fils, in Tours. The process used by the publishers for the reproduction in fac-simile of the many delicate signs in color seem to have been brought to a high degree of perfection. The plates we have seen have all the effect of original works in color; they are tone, texture, transparency. They are genuine works of art, and as magnificently has the book been projected in every way that relates to typography and paper that there is nothing left to be desired.

The illustrations deserve the kind of treatment which is implied in this wholesale eulogy. They are among the most interesting and artistic reproductions of biblical subjects which have been produced in pictorial art, and they will have undoubtedly a profound effect upon students. The only matter for regret is that the work is published at so high a price that only rich men and institutions can afford to buy it.

Marginalia of the Month.

The Pall Mall Gazette comes, breezy with thought and full of charming illustrations. Its frontispiece, "Your Health, Madam," is a fine photograph, and another dainty picture is entitled "Orphans," and it is very quaint and attractive. Many of the contributors have somewhat of an English atmosphere about them, and it is of the purest amateur, and consequently acceptable. "A Derry Dame," by Mrs. Kelly, is filled with patriotic sentiment; "Penhurst and Its Memories" is from the pen of Lady De Isle and Dudley, is a store of historic interest, beautifully supported by illustrations. The remaining articles are good.

McClure's Magazine presents as good a variety as usual and among its excellent features we note, "The Tragedy of the Civil Service Administration, Personal Reminiscences," "The Story of Conservation," by Murat Halstead, "The Century of Painting," by Will H. Low, with fine illustrations. The whole number is exceedingly readable.

The Strand Magazine, published by the International News Company, New York, is among its other excellent things "Illustrated Interiors," by Harry How, which brings us face to face with one of England's leading artists, Mr. Briton Rivière, justly occupying the position of England's premier animal painter of today. Many duplicates of his works are presented. The contribution in this number is the forty-sixth in the series, and its unusual affords the reader a sense of familiarity with the artist and his works that is altogether delightful. The remaining well-written articles cover a wide range of subjects.

The Cosmopolitan has, together with many other excellent features, a paper that will interest the intelligent reader at this time, entitled, "Some Notes About Venezuela," by Thomas R. Danley Jr., which gives a clear and interesting view of the country, giving many charming views of its cities and its people. Its soil, rivers, forests, climate and early settlers are written of, and it is altogether a most interesting glimpse that is afforded the reader of the land not so prominently before the country. The general reader will find much to absorb in his attention in the remaining articles.

Harper's Magazine is never dull, and the current number is no exception to the general character sustained by this monthly. "The New Baltimore" is from the pen of Stephen E. Bourne, and introduces to the reader many of the most delightful features of the modern city, together with some of its prominent citizens. As the writer suggests "the city is a young girl, as yet, to know that Baltimore is a famous city. It is well known that the valor of its citizens, the beauty of its women, the excellence of its cookery, the number and grandeur of its historic monuments, and the wealth and intelligence of its people, are well known." The author, a well-educated and discerning Mayor, who has presided over the destinies of the city for sixteen years." The sketch is exceedingly readable. "On Snow Shoes," by Captain W. Whitney, tells of a woodsmen hunt and the excitement of the woods. There is the usual amount of fiction and poetry and the number will not lack a large audience of pleased readers.

Godey's Magazine has something for

everyone in the home, fiction, poetry and descriptive articles, together with fashion talks, and illustrations, and valuable hints on etiquette. "Stolen Love," by Mrs. Jeannette and Arthur Hamilton, gives the reader almost as full a glimpse of artist life in that city as does Trilby, while "Something New Under the Sun," by Lucy Cleve-land, is a picture of Roman life and the glories of the Eternal City. The other contributions are good and the number is excellent.

Scribner's Magazine is full of sweet out-door beauty and the delights of life on the open air. Among the prominent features is the article on the Colorado Plateau, by Lewis Morris. It is a wonderful social study by a man who has traveled in many regions of the world, and who knows the region around Colorado Springs thoroughly, having spent number of winters there. He describes pictorially and with a great deal of inimitable information the life that is led there by those whose health makes it necessary for them to reside in that climate. The remaining contributions of the magazine are such as will attract the interest of the general public. Monthly presents an excellent table of contents, the articles touching a broad range of subjects. "The World of Fashion" will interest the fashionable, and "The Modern Woman and Marriage" will be read by all who are interested in woman's rights and interests. Rev. Dr. Collier throws much light on "Books and Readers Ten Years Ago," that yesterday so different from today. The number is wide-awake and full of fresh thought.

Yes, I am "Fortunatus," brethren, and "England's Darling." Hum! This harp is big, and mine is stretch, and I do not like to strain. But if I stand a-tiptoe I shall manage it, I dare say. So I pass dear Will up the "Sacred Hill," all upon New Year's day.

Ten Per Cent.

(The Critic:) G. H. Putnam said at the meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club, the other day, that only about 10 per cent. of what is written for publication is used, the other 90 per cent. representing "a waste of paper and ink." For my own part, I would say that Alfred has taken the cake, all upon New Year's day.

"I am Fortunatus," brethren, and "England's Darling." Hum! This harp is big, and mine is stretch, and I do not like to strain. But if I stand a-tiptoe I shall manage it, I dare say. So I pass dear Will up the "Sacred Hill," all upon New Year's day.

The case presented to the public to-day is of more than ordinary interest, especially to those suffering from Rheumatism.

Mrs. Thomas has for a year suffered intense agony from the effects of this wretched disease, and the cut given below will show the condition of the lady's hand before and after treatment.

DR. SHORES has for the past year labored to present a successful system of treatment for Rheumatism. In this, as in all DR. SHORES'S undertakings, he was successful, and today is given a most wonderful illustration

of DR. SHORES'S NEW treatment for Rheumatism.

Mrs. Thomas has for a year suffered intense agony from the effects of this wretched disease, and the cut given below will show the condition of the lady's hand before and after treatment.

DR. SHORES is an originator, not an imitator, for imitation is always a failure. DR. SHORES has for the past

year labored to present a successful system of treatment for Rheumatism.

As you will notice, the one hand has become greatly deformed and caused

Mrs. Thomas no end of suffering and annoyance with the afflicted hand. She could not even open a door, and

for the first time in a year Mrs. Thomas

is now able to use the hand in any way and it is now back to its original shape.

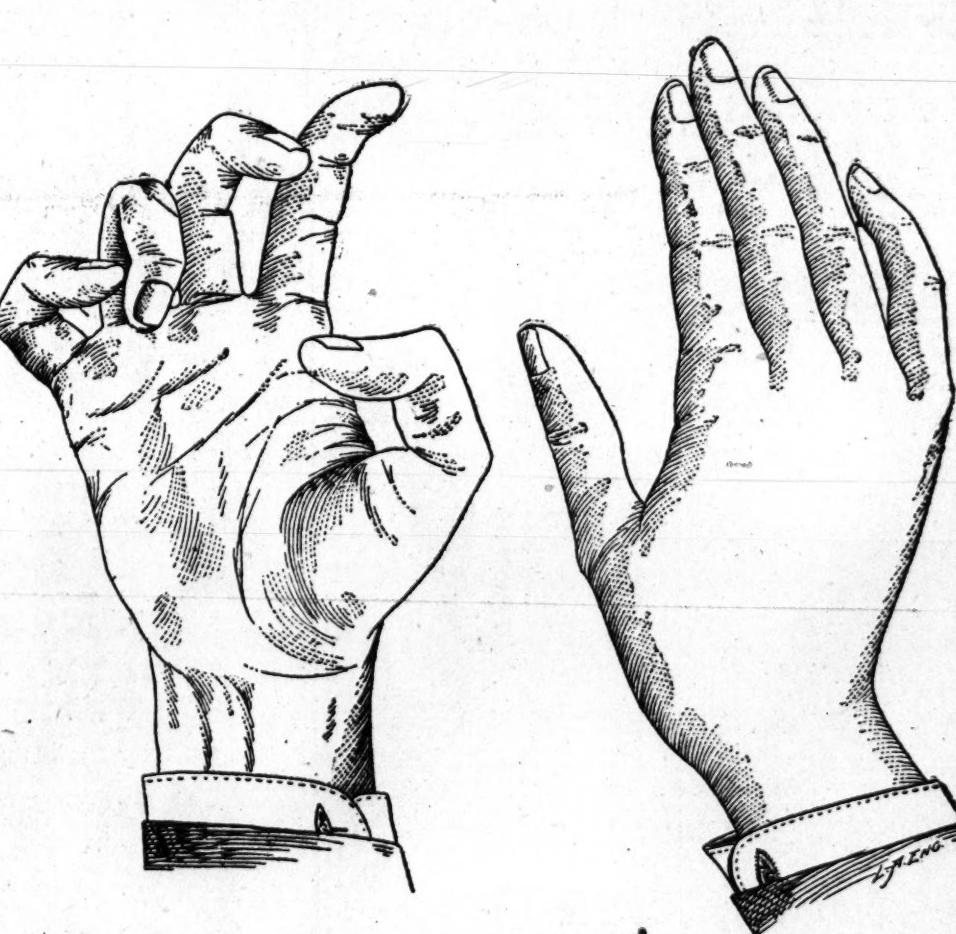
The case can only be appreciated by being seen. Cuts give the reader a very good idea of the case, and to any or all who may be interested in the case, Mrs. Thomas is at present at the Wellington, 313 North Broadway, where she will be pleased to tell all of her wonderful cure.

## A CELEBRATED CASE.

Mrs. Elmira Thomas Cured of Rheumatism, the Cut Below Showing the Shape of Mrs. Thomas's Hand Before and After Treatment.

This Is One of the Most Remarkable Cases Ever Treated, and Goes to Prove the Success of Dr. Shores's American Medical Methods.

\$5.00 a Month the Only Cost; Medicines Furnished Free.



The deformed hand, showing the terrible effects of rheumatism. The hand in the above condition was perfectly helpless.

The perfect hand, showing Mrs. Thomas's hand after taking Dr. Shores's New Rheumatism Cure. A remarkable cure, that should be investigated by skeptics.

## AN ALARMING CONDITION.

Catarrhal Patients Who Have Been Treated by Inexperienced Medical Misfits.

One Lady Who Had the Entire Mucous Lining of Her Nose Burned Out

## THE ONLY COST.

\$5.00 a Month Until Cured. Medicines Furnished Free.

Patients Out of Town Treated With the Same Success as Persons Living in the City.

It is a well-known fact that barbarism still exists in the practice of medicine; that of quackery and ignorance has an extraordinary popularity. He can not write unless he has a quill pen, a table, a chair, a lamp, a book, a rich, dark green cloth, upon which two fat candles, standing in tall silver candlesticks, burn.

The first of the four articles about Nelson's famous naval engagements, which Capt. A. T. Mahan is writing for the Century, will appear in the February number of that magazine.

A curious statement is made in London. It is to the effect that the salary attached to the post of Laureate is due to the new incumbent from the date of death of the last one.

A Nautch girl is said to be the central figure of the play which Mr. Rudyard Kipling is engaged in writing.

"The Beauty of the Goddess," by James W. B. Barron, is a new novel by Charles Kerr & Co., Chicago. It is well worth reading and shows the author's

talent.

Dr. Shores, if I had catarrh and rheumatism, would you charge me \$5 a month for catarrh and \$5.00 more for rheumatism?"

"Certainly not," answered Dr. Shores.

"Madam, if you had fifty complaints,

all you have to pay is one \$5.00 price,

which entitles you to treatment, medi-

cal care and attention."

Dr. Shores cites this case as one

that may give an answer to others who

may have the same idea. So let it be

understood that Dr. Shores has only

ONE PRICE.

## DR. A. J. SHORESCO.

(Incorporated)

## SPECIALTIES.

Cataarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Rheumatism, Bladder Troubles, Skin Diseases, Nervousness, and all Females Complaints, Lung Troubles, Dyspepsia, Stomach Troubles, Kidney, Liver and Private and Chronic Diseases.

## OFFICE HOURS:

9 to 12 a.m.; 3 to 5 p.m.  
Sundays, 10 to 12 a.m.  
Evenings—Wednesdays and Saturdays, 7 to 8.

## PARLORS.

Riddick Block, corner First street and Broadway.

Consultation and Examination FREE.

\$5.00 a Month for all Diseases. Medicines Furnished Free.



## Pasadena Yesterday.

### NEWS AND BUSINESS.

BRANCH OFFICE OF THE TIMES,  
No. 47 East Colorado street,  
PASADENA, Feb. 1, 1896.

Texas seed oats at J. S. Baldwin's.  
Spring embroideries at Bon Accord.

The Singer office, removed to No. 9  
North Figueroa.

To article Millinery Parlors moved  
to 49 East Colorado.

Miss McConville, dressmaking par-  
lors, No. 49 East Colorado street.

Joubert & White, high grade buck-  
boards, less than factory price. Hawn-  
ley, King & Co., Los Angeles.

To avoid rush, theater seats early for  
tally-ho. San Gabriel phone. Bald-  
win, 211½ Main.

Hutchins for fine catering. Salads,  
oyster patties, etc., to order. All kinds  
of fancy cakes, fine chocolates, and  
bon-bons a specialty.

Four new cottage houses for sale at  
\$150 to \$3 per month rent while paying  
for them. James H. Addy Co., Company,  
No. 40 East Colorado street.

The Hotel Mather has changed man-  
agement and is to be conducted on  
both European and American plan by  
Mrs. Mather of Los Angeles, who will  
run it as a thoroughly first-class ho-  
tel.

John Mack was given ten days in the  
County Jail today by Recorder Roselli  
on conviction of having been drunk  
and disorderly Friday night.

Today's arrivals at Hotel Mitchell in-  
clude C. W. McKinley, Denver; Col.;  
A. S. Rogers, Hartford, Ct.; A. S. Tif-  
fany and wife, from Boston.

A benefit concert will be given to Lom-  
sky's Orchestra in the music Hall  
of Hotel Green Tuesday evening, Fe-  
bruary 11, on which occasion some of the  
best vocal and instrumental talent in  
Los Angeles will assist.

The arrival is reported of Mrs. Albert  
Stetson of San Francisco, who is well  
known in Pasadena and Los Angeles.  
Mrs. Stetson was the mother of Mrs.  
Frank Sturge of North Pasadena, and  
her death occurred Friday evening.

Friday night a party of drunken  
hoodlums riding down South Fair Oaks  
avenue smashed in the window of a  
Chinaman's house, in way of amusement,  
and fired several shots into the room.

Among the recent arrivals at the  
Crown Villa are: Mr. and Mrs. E. H.  
Price, E. L. Stewart, Columbus; O. H.  
J. Goldy, wife and family, Chicago; Mr.  
and Mrs. Carter, Miss Carter and wife,  
Minneapolis; C. J. Otis and wife, Jordan,  
Jordan, N. Y.

Recent arrivals at Hotel Green in-  
clude Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Hale, Morris  
Turnbull, Chicago; S. H. Row, Lansing,  
Mich.; Mr. and Mrs. Warren Dutton,  
San Francisco; Henry J. Jardine, Car-  
bonado; F. Edward Brown, Jr., and Mrs.  
Cristy, Mrs. Chavis and Miss Green  
favoring the company with music on  
the piano and mandolin.

Mrs. M. S. Caswell of Marlborough  
School, Los Angeles, chaperoned a  
number of her pupils at a luncheon party  
at Hotel Green yesterday. Among  
those present were Misses Gandy, Knight,  
Georgia Caswell, Los Angeles; Mabel  
Garsen, San Diego; Lucy Nancy and  
Harmon Sprague, Chicago; Marian  
Jones, San Francisco; W. T. Ball, Chicago.

At the residence of Mrs. Bangs Fri-  
day evening, Miss Dorothy Roth enter-  
tained about sixty of the guests of the  
house, with readings from Browning.  
After the reading there was music by  
Sergeants, Prof. W. Brown and Mrs.  
Cristy, Mrs. Chavis and Miss Green  
favoring the company with music on  
the piano and mandolin.

The case of diphtheria reported as be-  
ing in the Mills building was in reality  
in the Remington building, though two  
physicians who saw the patient declare  
there was not. At all events the Mills  
building is in perfect sanitary condition  
and there never has been a case of  
infection disease in it. The patient  
was a boy, reported ill at the Brum-  
wick is said to have been affected with  
tonsilitis, and has almost entirely re-  
covered.

This evening car No. 93 on the electric  
road, Motorcar Webster and Con-  
ductor H. H. was passing northward  
on Fair Oaks about 10 o'clock, when it  
struck a cart driven by A. Wickliffe of El Monte, and smashed it  
to pieces, bruising the driver about the  
legs. The horse shied at the car in such  
a way that the car was turned on the  
track, and was struck by the car. No  
blame is attached to the conductor or  
motorcar.

The guests of Painter Hotel were en-  
tertained by a book party Friday even-  
ing. Each guest represented in some  
manner a well-known book, and many  
striking costumes were worn. The  
prizes awarded to the best costume  
was given to Miss Emily Crane, who  
appeared as "Not Like Other Girls."  
Miss Templeton and Miss Kinsley won  
the prizes awarded to the ladies for  
the most graceful contestants among the  
gentlemen.

### THE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

**Discussion on Ocular Signs as Aids  
to Diagnoses.**

The regular meeting of the Medical  
Society was held in Dr. Rowland's of-  
fice Friday evening, with a good at-  
tendance. The election of officers for  
the ensuing year resulted in the choice  
of the following: Dr. Rowland, pres-  
ident; Dr. Briggs, vice-president; Dr.  
Janet, secretary and treasurer; Dr.  
Praeger, Dr. Kearns, Dr. Somers, Dr.  
Chapin, censors.

Dr. Hull's paper, "Ocular Signs as  
an Aid to Diagnosis," was presented  
in an interesting manner, and led to a  
discussion which was of the utmost  
value in bringing out its strong points.

The doctor spoke of those points in  
diagnosis, which were exhibited by the  
appearance of the eye. He spoke first  
of those signs which might be detected  
by the unaided vision, and then of those  
which could only be detected by a  
microscope. The various diseases of  
the eye, exhibited in other diseases of  
the body were described, and scientific  
analysis made of the certain optical  
signs of bodily disease. Bright's dis-  
ease, Gravem's, scrofulous affec-  
tions, and other ailments, were de-  
scribed from the signs given by the  
eyes of the patient, and the doctor  
spoke of the various symptoms caused  
by overstrain of the optic nerves, and  
how the eye sign is productive of  
many serious ailments. The paper was  
seriously discussed by Dr. Van Stuck, Dr.  
Beckingsell and Dr. Praeger.

### INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

**Records Show There Have Been Few  
in Pasadena.**

With a view to determining the re-  
cord of Pasadena, in the case of con-  
tagious and infectious disease, the re-  
porter of The Times today examined  
the books of the Health Officer, from  
the year 1880 to the present, and the  
result was so highly gratifying that  
it was considered a matter that the  
public, which is now unduly excited

on account of the deaths from diph-  
theria here in the last week, should  
know.

There were during the year 1886 af-  
fected by diphtheria fever, all told, in  
Pasadena, all in the latter months of  
the year, and all of the mildest pos-  
sible type. The fact that the Health  
Officer, through the daily press, called  
attention to the disease and advocated  
measures for its prevention, resulted  
in the complete stamping out  
of the infection with the initial cases.

Not one additional case has been re-  
ported in the last three weeks, and the  
disinfection of houses has been  
most thorough. Every case is in a  
form of diphtheria, and not a single  
case has resulted. In five years there  
has been but one death in Pasadena  
from scarlet fever, according to the  
certificate of death issued from the  
Health Office, and in five years there  
have been but two deaths from diph-  
theria, reported, and but three  
deaths in a community of from six  
to ten thousand people, this small  
total of scarlet fever and diphtheria can  
probably not be duplicated in any city  
in the United States. The Health Offi-  
cer reported in May of 1886 that he had  
had 55 cases of diphtheria in his term of  
office, and that scarlet fever and diphtheria will  
be totally banished from the city.

The natural drainage of Pasadena,  
and the excellent sewer system indi-  
cates that use of water for personal  
contamination, and never in the history of  
the town has it been in such excellent  
sanitary condition.

The cleaning up of the dairies will  
be followed by an ordinance similar to  
that which obtains in nearly every city  
of the country, and probably will be  
formulated, and with its rigid enforce-  
ment, the Health Officer is confident  
that scarlet fever and diphtheria will  
be totally banished from the city.

The detailed report of damage done to  
the Riverside crop, printed in The  
Times of Thursday, has been charac-  
terized by several prominent business  
men as moderate in its estimate of loss.

Many of the Riverside people are  
concerned in preventing the shipment of  
fruit, and will make use of their  
influence to send forward any  
fruit that is not likely to stand inspec-  
tion.

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## BUSINESS.

### FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE TIMES,  
Los Angeles, Feb. 1, 1896.

**BANK CLEARINGS.** The bank clearings  
for the past week amounted to  
\$90,435, as compared with \$92,656 for  
the corresponding week of 1895.

For January, 1896, the total was \$5,  
245, as compared with \$4,722,645 for  
January, 1895.

The clearings for the country at large  
for the previous week, as reported by  
Bradstreets and published in The Times  
yesterday, show an average increase of  
5.6 per cent. Los Angeles did not show  
most thorough. Every case is in a  
form of diphtheria, and not a single  
case has resulted. In five years there  
has been but one death in Pasadena  
from scarlet fever, according to the  
certificate of death issued from the  
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have been but two deaths from diph-  
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to ten thousand people, this small  
total of scarlet fever and diphtheria can  
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# SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA NEWS



ORANGE COUNTY.

## SANTA ANA GETS THE LIMITED EXPRESS TELEPHONE SYSTEM.

Anaheim contributes an Insane Man to the Highlands Asylum—Several Interesting Entertainments in Santa Ana—Greenberry's Body Found.

**SANTA ANA.** Feb. 1.—(Regular Correspondence.) At last Santa Ana is to have the limited express system of telephones. About six months ago the Sunset Telephone Company changed its contracts for phones in this city from the old system to the limited express system, but on account of the rush of work that was precipitated upon the company in the changing of the instruments in so many other cities, the work here has been delayed until the present time.

But the company is here now, though, with a large force of workmen and the changing will be done just as rapidly as possible, and the next few days it is expected that the new system will be in full and complete operation. Then instead of ringing up "Central" and waiting for time immemorial for all connections to be made and the welcome sound of the bell to tell the subscriber simply steps up to the phone, takes the receiver in his left hand, which act automatically notifies "Central" that you desire to speak to Mr. "Bo and So," and there you are ready for the conversation. When you hang up your phone you are disconnected.

When this system is completed Santa Ana will have strictly an up-to-date telephone system.

**DECLARED INSANE.**

I. V. Albertson of Anaheim, was brought to the county seat today (Saturday) and taken before a board of medical examiners and Superior Judge Tower on a charge of insanity.

The man, who became the evidence and examining him, pronounced him insane and Judge Tower committed him to the asylum for the weak-minded at Highlands. The unfortunate fellow has not become violent to any great degree except at times when he was beaten by his friends to send him where he could receive the best of care and medical attention. Mr. Albertson has lived in Anaheim for the past eight or more years and is a painter by trade. Deputy Sheriff Ulrich and A. D. Foster took the unfortunate fellow to Highlands on the evening train.

## ANOTHER LAW SUIT.

The First National Bank of Santa Ana has begun suit against Thacker Bros. of Chicago, to recover a sum of money that is alleged to have been due on a crop of oranges sold last year to them by E. P. Miller of El Modena. According to an agreement between Thacker Bros. and Miller, the First National Bank is to pay the latter \$2500 for the crop in payments as follows: Four hundred dollars when picking was begun and balance at the rate of \$300 per car as fast as shipped, until full amount was paid.

The plaintiff now alleges that there is yet due on the contract \$400 and suit is therefore begun to recover the same. Mr. Miller having assigned the claim to the First National Bank that institution has begun suit for collection.

## AWAITS IDENTIFICATION.

A number of stolen articles gathered in by the officers of the sheriff in the course of their Friday evening on Santa Ana avenue, mention of which was made in Saturday morning's Times, are at Justice of the Peace Freeman's office awaiting identification. Among the articles are several blacking brushes, clothes wringers, hammers, chisels, ladies' rubber shoes and orange peeler.

Charles Kelly, one of the fighting tramps, had to have his head sewed up today as a result of the fight with the officers. He says he thought he could lick any officer that ever wore a badge, but that Dr. Graham and his club too much for him.

Eight of the even dozen that were gathered in Friday night were taken before Justice of the Peace Freeman today and given five days each in the County jail. The others found bearing to the police in Huntington were given floggers and they gently waited out of sight.

## THAT SECOND CONCERT.

The second of a series of concerts given by Prof. Ludwig Thomas was given in Santa Ana Friday evening in the Presbyterian Church to a large and appreciative audience. The appearance of the Misses Chaffee, recent arrivals from New York, was the chief attraction. Santa Ana proved to be a decidedly pleasant surprise and the young ladies were complimented with repeated encores.

Following in the programme, each section of the well-received concert was: orchestra; solo (piano); Prof. Ludwig Thomas; chorus, "Gloria," combined choirs; duet (organ and piano); Miss Happy Smith and Prof. Ludwig Thomas; "Dreams of the Alpine" and orchestra; duet, "How May Bell and the Rose"; Misses Chaffee; corset solo, W. Frank Harris; soprano solo, "Night Time"; Miss Ella Chaffee; piano solo, "Merry"; Prof. Ludwig Thomas; chorus, "Hallelujah"; combined choirs.

## BODY WASHED ASHORE.

Deputy Coroner Mills received word tonight that young Greenberry's body had been washed ashore near where he was buried yesterday in a small boat near Baja, Chico Bay, and has gone out to bring the body in. The Greenberry has been a resident of Westminster for the past several months but formerly lived at Riverside, where he now has a brother living. He was twenty-five years old and an expert fisherman.

## KICKED BY A HORSE.

John McFadden a well known resident of this city was kicked by a horse this evening and seriously injured. He was found some time after the accident in a semi-conscious condition.

## ORANGE COUNTY BREVIETIES.

The residents of Seventeenth street in Santa Ana are petitioning the Santa Ana Valley Irrigation Company to construct and cement a new irrigation ditch on the south side of their street from Grand avenue to Main street. It is claimed that the cementing of the ditch will raise the street so that it can be properly improved.

The foreman of Maj. George H. Bonobrake's ranch at San Juan Capistrano has just planted between four and five hundred more English walnut trees, as well as other fruit trees on the ranch. R. J. Belford at the same place has

planted out as many or more apricot trees.

The Junior Society of the Christian Church, assisted by the seniors, gave a performance in the church in Santa Ana Friday evening. A very large crowd was present, standing room being at a premium during the rendering of the entire programme.

The farmers west of the river in this country were never more interested in the first prospect well for oil in the region than the present time, sowing barley, planting potatoes and making manure, all of which is a direct result of the recent plentiful rain showers.

A correspondent from El Toro writes that the tools to be used in the sinking of the first prospect well for oil in the region are the present time, sowing barley, planting potatoes and making manure, all of which is a direct result of the recent plentiful rain showers.

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**GOOD ROADS COMMISSION.**

The Good Roads Commission has a long session with the Supervisors to day. They propose to divide the roads in the hills into three sections, the northern hills to be supported by the State, the cities thus contributing their part of the expense; the laterals, to be maintained by the counties; and the purely local thoroughfares, to be supported by districts. The Supervisors are greatly looked with favor on the proposition.

**SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.**

**FRUIT EXCHANGE GUARANTEES ITS ORANGES UNHARMED BY FROST.**

The Good Roads Commissioners Confer with the Supervisors—Dividing the Burden of Road Expenses—See the Sheriff for Her Property.

**SAN BERNARDINO.** Feb. 1.—(Regular Correspondence.) The San Bernardino County Fruit Exchange, representing the Colton, Highland, East Highland, Rialto and Redlands affiliated associations, has prepared a proclamation guaranteeing them that fruit is free from injury by frost. A careful inspection of these districts, as reported in a recent article on frosts, published in the Times, shows that the assertions of the exchange are strictly true, as there is absolutely no frozen fruit in Colton, Rialto, Highland, East Highland or Redlands.

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**SAN BERNARDINO BREVITIES.**

Marie Weinwright appeared before a regular court on Friday evening, in a delightful presentation of "An Unequal Match."

C. A. Lothrop, who was run down by the Singer sewing-machine wagon, is still in a bad way. It is feared he has suffered a slight fracture of the skull.

Theresa Jackson has brought suit against Sheriff F. L. Holcomb. She alleges that Holcomb took charge of the mercantile goods of the firm of Jackson Bros., on attachment since the firm of Holcomb, Co., and claims that the goods are her property and not the property of her sons. She sues for \$1000 damages.

**REDLANDS.**

**Orange-growers Will Begin Picking Fruits Again.**

**REDLANDS.** Feb. 1.—(Regular Correspondence.) Closer and closer do the coils of convicting evidence gather about the Indian, Ilario, on trial for murder. Mrs. Sandrock, at the case progresses, told Justice Pieron, Deputy Sheriff Jennings, to tell the court how the prisoner's shoes fitted to a nicely the tracks found leading from the house of the murdered woman. The peculiar marks on these shoes were easily seen in the faint footprints. Ellsworth in examining the footprints, noticed that they were made with hob-nailed shoes. The trail of these shoes was followed across the river opposite to the scene of the murder. It was found that they belonged to a Chinese, but that the Chinese prove that he had a hand in the crime. The bush where the club was cut with which the murdered woman was struck down was discovered by the officer who found the body. The club fitted the stump left in the bush. The handkerchief found on the prisoner, which has been identified as belonging to Mrs. Sandrock, adds another link against the prisoner.

The first of natural fruits in this port will be augmented with a fortnight by the arrival of the Italian cruiser, Cristoforo Colombo, which has as first Lieutenant, Prince Luigi of Savoy, Duke of Abruzzi, nephew of King Humbert, Italy, the son of Prince Amadeo of Spain. The ship is now at Victoria, where the Duke's third anniversary was celebrated early this week with appropriate ceremonies. The Cristoforo Colombo was built in Venice in 1881. She is 75 meters long, 11 wide, 20 feet 2 inches deep, and has three 375 horse-power engines drive her at fourteen-knot speed. The armament consists of six cannon, torpedo tubes and rapid-fire guns. There is a crew of 193 men and sixteen officers, the crew being Messerschmitt, Berolinio. On February 18, the Union Signal monitor, Monadnock will come into this harbor for the first time. This vessel is 259 feet long, 55 feet beam, with a mean draft of 14 feet, and displacement 2000, speed 14 knots. The ship has two barbette turrets and a million men. Her guns include four of the latest 10-inch guns, each of which is 26 feet long, and weighs 28 tons, with a range of nine miles. The secondary battery consists of twelve 6-inch guns, two three-pounders, two Hotchkiss, and two Gatling guns. She is armored with steel varying in thickness from 14 to 21 inches. The vessel is manned by 26 officers and 145 men. The Monadnock is one of the most efficient coast-defense vessels now in Uncle Sam's navy.

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E. A. Fox has sold his music-store to J. G. Kennedy, who has resided in Redlands for some months. Mr. Fox will make his home in Los Angeles.

Will A. Harris of Los Angeles, has consented to give the oration in Redlands on Washington's birthday.

**POMONA.**

**POMONA, Feb. 1.—(Regular Correspondence.)** State Senator Foster and Messrs. Getman, Biggs and Scudder of Florida, who are investigating the opportunities that Southern California offers for citrus growing and lemons, were in Duarre and Glendale yesterday, and have gone to Los Angeles.

It is reported that the Cuyamaca road will build an extension through Spring Valley, Jamacha, and Davison toward Main Canyon, then on to Bostonia and a connection with the present line of the road at about San Luis Obispo. The cost of this work will be about \$50,000.

It is expected that the ship H. B. Wood will soon sail for Yokohama for the San Diego Water Company files.

The annual report showing the gross earnings for 1895 to \$10,632; gross expenses \$12,532.

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The naval reserves name their new sailing launch the Monadnock, and their gals the Hartford.

The United States Fish Commission steamer Albatross now in this harbor, will do a good deal of work off the coast in the way of obtaining specimens from the bottom of the ocean, temperatures, specific gravity of deep sea waters, velocity of the currents, etc.

The Hon. John D. Works, ex-judge of the Supreme Court of this State, goes to Los Angeles today to reside permanently, and practice law in the firm of Wells, Works & Lee.

Capt. C. S. Cotton of the United States steamer Philadelphia and Mrs. Cotton are at the Hotel Alvarado.

A. S. Myer, of the Coronado and Mrs. Myer are at the Hotel Florence.

Daniel Myer, son of San Francisco captain, returned northward on Friday.

S. C. Taylor of Denver and Miss Anna Lewis were married by Rev. Dr. E. Kipp on Friday.

**ASK ANY ONE.**

That is using my furnace how he likes it. If you don't know who they are, send for circular, F. E. Browne, No. 314 South Spring st.

**ELECTRIC OIL STOVES or HOT AIR FURNACES.** Come to see us. The C. O. Electric Company started so energetically several weeks ago toward the building of

its Pomona and Elsinore division. The engineers, who were in the field, were expected to begin operations in the immediate vicinity by this time, but they have either been retired from work or have been transferred to other remote localities, for none of them have been seen hereabout for two or more weeks.

**SANTA MONICA.**

Burglars Take the Useful but Leave the Ornamental.

**SANTA MONICA, Feb. 1.—**(Regular Correspondence.) The house of D. Desmond of Los Angeles, situated at No. 314 Second street this city, was entered by burglars either Wednesday night or Thursday night and a quantity of bedding and other articles was taken. The building is used by the family when at the beach, and is now entirely vacant. Mr. Desmond's son, C. C. Desmond, lives only a few doors away, and he and his wife made frequent visits to the place to see that it was aired and that everything was all right. The left, the windows open at night, and closed them and locked the house that evening. They did not again visit the place till Friday evening, when they found it had been entered and a large quantity of various articles stolen. The next door on one side is unoccupied and the next door neighbors in the opposite direction were away till about midnight Thursday evening. Mrs. Desmond of Los Angeles was informed of the burglary and she came to this city.

It was found that nearly all the pillows, sheets and other covering had been taken from three beds. The bureau drawers had been ransacked and left empty, a good deal of linen being taken. Some articles were taken from the cupboard near by, and a cupboard nearby was broken open. Other lamps were also found at different places from where they had been left.

A stock of dishes was left apparently untouched, but a number of kitchen utensils were taken away. One lamp was a spider, which had been left in a cupboard nearly out of sight.

A few articles in the line of drapery, rather more ornamental than useful,

Judging from appearances the theft was done by persons who had been thoroughly ransacked. No matches were found on the floors and this fact, together with the disarranged condition of the lamps, seems to afford foundation for the belief that the burglar, or burglars, used the lamps to furnish light for their operations rather than matches.

It is thought someone may have entered the house Wednesday afternoon and remained in hiding until after it was closed that evening. The rear door was left unlocked with the key in the hole, to the inside. After the burglary that door was found unlocked. It is therefore possible that some kind of tool was used to turn the key from without and that the burglars thereby entered.

Some of the articles stolen, although not of great intrinsic value, were highly prized as they had been kept by the family for many years. The character of the articles taken, as well as that of those left, however, indicate that the burglars do not intend to sell their booty but rather intend to use it. The yard in the rear of the house is comparatively secluded and from it a gateway leads to an alley which is little frequented during the night. The burglar was informed of the theft, but there seems little chance of catching the burglars.

**SANTA MONICA BREVITIES.**

The Klans Lady Orchestra, which has arrived from Oregon, Utah, has been engaged for the winter season for the Hotel Arcadia. Music will be furnished daily during luncheon and dinner and on Saturday evenings. The orchestra that was at the Arcadia during the summer of 1894. The orchestra is composed of four women musicians who play the violin, flute, cornet and piano.

The park on the ocean front is being ploughed between California avenue and Ocean avenue, near Utah avenue. The park is now in the process of being ploughed between California avenue and Ocean avenue, near Utah avenue. The park is now in the process of being ploughed between California avenue and Ocean avenue, near Utah avenue. The park is now in the process of being ploughed between California avenue and Ocean avenue, near Utah avenue.

A five-year-old child of Mrs. J. S. Valdes is the victim of a fall. The child was a twin. The other twin, a third child and the father all died within the past four months.

Robert Miller has returned from a two-months' trip, during which he visited relatives in Europe.

Owing to the interior of the building being plastered there will be no services at the Congregational Church Sunday.

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A. S. Myer,

**GOLD-BUGS IN BUSINESS.****THEY HAVE BRANCHED OUT AS BURGLARS.****Jewelers' and Opticians' Stores Are Their Field of Operation—The Boston Optical Company's Store Looted—Nothing but Gold Stolen.****Gold-bugs of a very pronounced type have gone into the burglary business in Los Angeles. These "varmints," with rare discrimination, prey only on goods that are gold of the highest degree of fineness. Jewelers' and opticians' shops are their chief places of visitation.****The last place raided by the gold-bugs was the store of the Boston Optical Company, No. 228 West Second street, less than a stone's throw from the police station. The job was done during the wee smaw hours of Saturday morning, and no one suspected or made them afraid. So successfully did they operate that they were able to walk away with something over \$600 worth of gold spectacle frames, in their pockets.****The store of the Boston Optical Company at 111 North Nolan & Smith's real estate office, from which it is separated only by a thin board partition. The firm carries a heavy stock of optical goods, gold spectacle frames forming a very material portion of the stock.****The rooms are usually closed between 8 and 9 p.m., and an electric light is invariably left burning all night in the center of the room, thus making nearly the whole interior visible from the street. Nolan & Smith's office is not lighted at night. The thieves evidently were cognizant of this, and had planned the robbery carefully.****Nolan & Smith's office was entered from the rear, whether by the door or window has not been determined. The intruder was armed with a pistol. The thieves taking advantage of the darkness in this compartment of the building, pushed a roller-top office desk from the rear to a point about twenty feet from the front door, then placed it edgewise against the partition, and otherwise again against the partition, the desk thus formed a bulwark behind which the burglars could work unseen by any one that might chance to pass the front of the building. The screen was further heightened by hanging a large wall-map over the desk.****Behind this barrier the burglars, working in perfect security, sawed a section out of the thin partition near the floor, and through this hole the burglar was able to gain entrance to the opticians' store.****To enter this under the full glare of the electric light would seem a bold thing to do, but that the job was well-planned, is shown by the fact that the burglar sawed a hole in the wall near the floor, immediately behind a small transverse partition about four feet high, dividing the front part of the store from the office in the rear.****By keeping in a stooping posture, the burglar could easily pass behind this partition without exposing themselves to view. Then crawling into the front of the store where the show-cases contained the goods were kept, they were still screened from outward view by curtains across the lower part of the shop windows.****Thus concealed they took several trays full of gold spectacle rims from the show-cases, and even made so bold as to reach over the curtains and take a tray out of the show window, probably in the hope that the other rims removed would be noticed. They were still screened from outward view by curtains across the lower part of the shop windows.****Thus concealed they took several trays full of gold spectacle rims from the show-cases, and even made so bold as to reach over the curtains and take a tray out of the show window, probably in the hope that the other rims removed would be noticed. They were still screened from outward view by curtains across the lower part of the shop windows.****Having taken all the high-grade spectacle rims in sight, the burglars made the round by the same route by which they entered. What these were experts at the business is shown by the fact that they took nothing but solid gold rims of standard fineness. Plated ware and six-carat gold was carefully avoided. None were gold rims taken that had lenses in them. M. G. Thompson, manager of the store, estimates the total value of the goods stolen at something over \$600, actual cost.****The theory of the detectives is that the men who committed for obtaining gold only. After the gold rings were removed the gold rims will be melted and sold as bullion.****The burglary of the stores of the Webb-Edwards-Peckham and Company and M. L. Lessing Co. last Monday night is supposed to have been committed by the same persons. Then, as in this case, only gold goods were taken.****There is no definite clew to the burglars, but it is positively known that they are not natives, or they could not have crawled through so small hole. Whoever did the job or helped to do it, had thoroughly familiarized himself with the premises.****A MISSING MAN.****Leslie M. Day Last Heard of in Merced.****County Clerk Newlin has received a letter from Maggie M. Day of the Western Union Telegraph Company in Ogden, Utah, asking for information concerning her brother, Leslie Madison Day, born in Cynthiana, Ky., who had come to California to make a home for his mother and sisters, but had not been heard from for several years.****The missing man was a lawyer, and also a graduate in civil engineering. After he came to California his people heard from him regularly for a year. The last letter was written from Merced, and then he suddenly ceased writing, and the people never heard from him again, except once, when a friend in Merced, who was told that he was doing well in his profession in some town in the interior.****As the missing man was an affectionate and considerate son and brother, the family fear that only death or dire misfortune can account for his strange silence.****Mr. Newlin ordered a thorough examination of the Great Register and probate records, and also of the city directories and the death register, for the last ten years, but he was forced to send word that he could find no trace of Leslie Madison Day.****A Crib Burned Out.****The upsetting of a lamp in an Alabama-street crib at 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon caused a small conflagration in the Tenderloin district. One crib, occupied by old Mme. Rose Solite, was burned out and an adjoining one was slightly charred. The flames were extinguished before any departure before further damage was done. The loss, \$200, falls on the proprietor of the property, B. Ballerino.****RIVERSIDE DAY EXCURSION, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 5.****Regular Southern Pacific excursion. A through special train, on fast time, over the direct line (no stop). Citizens will entertain in Riverside's well-known hospitality. A stop of twenty minutes will be made at the Old Mission, San Gabriel, which will be opened for the occasion. Round trip, \$1.75. Special train will leave Arcadia Depot 9 a.m., Pasadena 9:30 a.m.****Rupture.**  
Prof. Joseph Faudry, European specialist, formerly of Berlin, Germany, now located at No. 821 South Broadway, Los Angeles, is a practical rupture specialist and manufacturer of all kinds of apparatus and instruments for curing rupture; also corsets for curvature of the spine; female supporters, etc. Many cases will be cured. Of forty almost helpless cases of two to twenty years standing, some twice broken, are today cured and have been used for crutches. Patients from 2 to 75 years of age. Information and testimonials will be sent free on application.**HIGH SCHOOL PRINCIPALS.****Preparing for the Teachers' Association Meeting.****A number of the High-school principals of Southern California met in the library of the County Superintendent of Schools' office in the Courthouse yesterday afternoon. There is to be an important educational conference in Los Angeles on March 26, 27 and 28. On those days there will be a meeting of the Southern California Teachers' Association.****One of the three days will be given over to the discussion of high-school work. The chief business of yesterday afternoon was to arrange a programme for that day.****There will be five special points for consideration—the requirements for admission, the best course of study for girls, high school having only two or three teachers, the relation of the elective course in high schools, and defects in the present high-school system.****Besides the things the high school principals and teachers will have to say, there will be a half dozen men from each of the two great California universities who will have much of value to impart.****Yesterday's meeting accomplished much toward the arrangements for the teachers' meeting. The principal to complete the preliminary work.****A. E. Perham, principal of the Santa Ana High School, occupied the chair at yesterday's meeting. Besides Mr. Perham, the principals of the various high schools at Redlands, Riverside, San Diego, Santa Ana, South Pasadena, Azusa, Los Angeles, San Bernardino and Fullerton.****SAYS HE WAS ROBBED.****An Old Soldier Relieved of His Money.****An old man named Holcomb swore out a warrant yesterday for the arrest of a negro named Charlie Berry, on the charge of robbery. Holcomb claims that Berry relieved him of \$135 at the Thalia beer hall Friday evening. Detectives Hawley and Benedict arrested Berry yesterday, but the money was not found on him. Holcomb intimated that some of the "fairies" employed at the Thalia in the capacity of "beer-slingers" and song and dance artists assisted the negro in getting away with the money. Berry was released on bail, called No-To-Bac. I sent to Druggist Haaser for a box. Without a grain of faith I spit out my tobacco end, and put into my mouth a little tablet upon which was stamped No-To-Bac. I know it sounds like a superstition, but I took eight tablets the first day, seven the next, for the third day, and all the nerve-creeping feeling, restlessness and mental depression was gone. It was too good to be true. I used one box. It cost me \$1, and I have just got another. I gained weight and lost all desire for tobacco from the first day. I sleep and eat well, and I have been benefited in more ways than I can tell.****"I firmly believe No-To-Bac will cure any case of tobacco-itis. If faithfully tried, and there are thousands of tobacco-slaves who ought to know how easy it is to get free. There's happiness in No-To-Bac for the prematurely old men who think as I did that they are old and worn out, when tobacco is the thing that destroys their vitality and manhood."****The public should be warned, however, against the purchase of any of the many imitations on the market, as the success of No-To-Bac has brought forth a host of counterfeits and imitators. The genuine No-To-Bac is made by the American Optical Company, Montreal and New York, and sold under a guarantee to cure, by all druggists, and every tablet has the word No-To-Bac plainly stamped thereon. You run no physical or financial risk in purchasing the genuine article."****SOUTHERN PACIFIC \$8 ROUND TRIP.****From Los Angeles and Pasadena to Redlands, Grafton and intermediate points. Tickets on sale February 4 good for three days. Stop-over at pleasure. Good going and returning via Riverside and San Bernardino. The direct line. Fastest time. Best equipment. Trains leave Arcadia Depot 8, 9:30 a.m., 2:30, 4:30 p.m.****LOOK AT THIS.****Suits, \$15; pants, \$4, made to order. Wanted, experienced canvassers to take measures. E. W. Betts, No. 444 South Spring street.****PURE AND HEALTHFUL.****Purified distilled water, only 50 cents for five gallons, delivered. Telephone No. 228.****EUCAOLINE has never yet failed in the cure of piles. Try it.****SEE THE IMPROVEMENTS ON THE 1895 ELECTRIC ALL STORES AT NAUERH & CASS HARDWARE CO., WHOLESALE AGENTS, NO. 326 SOUTH SPRING STREET.****What is 4 Worms?****For Ice Machines.****Cold Storage and all kinds of Refrigeration. Call or address The****HISE SANITARY REFRIGERATOR CO., FAIRCHILD & COVALL, COAST AGENTS, 346 SOUTH BROADWAY****Books on Southern California****At Special Prices for a few days.****Southern California;****Its Hills, Valleys and Streams; Its Animals, Birds and Fishes; Its Orchards, Gardens and Climate.****By THEO. S. VAN DYKE.****Cloth, 223 pages. Reduced to 25 cents, postpaid.****This book is the result of twelve years' observation and experience in the region, and is, without question, the best book ever written on the Counties of South California.****Millionaires of a Day;****An Inside History of the Great Southern California Boom.****By THEO. S. VAN DYKE.****Paper, 223 pages. Reduced to 25 cents, postpaid.****The reader of this true history of our boom has in store for him a rare treat, and no one who enjoys a good thing can afford to miss it.****The two books together, postpaid,****65 cents.****STOLL & THAYER CO.****Booksellers and Stationers, BRYSON BLOCK.****What is 4 Worms?****"I Feel Like Hell—****I feel like hell—I feel like helping sinners home," the old Methodist hymn used to run.****We feel like helping you to find the best wheel on earth for the money.****L. H. Forster & Sons Co.****431 S. Spring St.****What is 4 Worms?****WAS GOULD INSANE?****Financial Worry and Physical Exertion not the Greatest Destroyer of Human Life.****For Humanity's Sake, After Thirty-six Years of Nerve-Creeping Slavery, He Tells How He Was Set Free.****CALDWELL, (N. J.)—One of our prominent citizens, S. J. Gould, who has suffered terribly from tobacco fumes, has in behalf of humanity made known his frightful experience. In his written statement, which is attracting widespread attention, he says: "I commenced using tobacco at 15; I am now 49, so, for thirty-six years I chewed, smoked, snuffed and rubbed snuff until my skin turned a tobacco-brown and cold, sticky perspiration oozed from my skin and trickled down my back at the least exertion or excitement. My nerve, vigor, and my life were being slowly sapped. I made up my mind that I had to quit tobacco or die. I tried to stop tobacco time and again, but could not. I saw double, and my memory was beyond control, but I still knew how to chew and smoke, which I did all day until toward night, when my system got tobacco-soaked again. Finally I gave up in despair, as I thought that I could not cure myself."****Now, for suffering humanity, I'll tell what saved my life. Providence evidently answered my good wife's prayers and brought to her attention booklet called: 'Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away!' What a sermon and warning in these words! Just what I was doing, and the results of it. I have been cured of the tobacco habit, called No-To-Bac. I sent to Druggist Haaser for a box. Without a grain of faith I spit out my tobacco end, and put into my mouth a little tablet upon which was stamped No-To-Bac. I know it sounds like a superstition, but I took eight tablets the first day, seven the next, for the third day, and all the nerve-creeping feeling, restlessness and mental depression was gone. It was too good to be true. I used one box. It cost me \$1, and I have just got another. I gained weight and lost all desire for tobacco from the first day. I sleep and eat well, and I have been benefited in more ways than I can tell.****"I firmly believe No-To-Bac will cure any case of tobacco-itis. If faithfully tried, and there are thousands of tobacco-slaves who ought to know how easy it is to get free. 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